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AUSTRIAN CHANCELLOR KREISKY CONCLUDES VISIT

Kreisky Lecture

AU151515 Vienna ARBEITER-ZEITUNG in German 15 May 81 p 5

[APA report on Chancellor Bruno Kreisky's lecture at Sofia University on 13 May]

[Text] Sofia--Today the determined representatives of the policy of detente, in the face of the many disturbing factors, must again and again convincingly point out the genuine successes of detente that have become visible in Europe. This was declared by Chancellor Bruno Kreisky, who is paying a 3-day official visit to Bulgaria, in a lecture delivered at Sofia University. The chancellor criticized the "policy of strength" as propagated by the Washington government and at the same time warned against any direct or indirect influencing of developments in Poland from outside.

The advocates of detente must at the same time prove their credibility by making clear to both sides what is apt to jeopardize the policy of detente. This task is facing us today at a particularly high degree because the new U.S. administration to some extent does not think much of detente. The question of whether the policy of detente has proven useful is being judged more negatively the greater the distance from the traditional areas of tensions in the world. If one speaks in Washington of a "policy of strength," he said, it was a formula of which he did not think much, in view of past examples such as Vietnam and Iran. Kreisky added that the European democrats must bring about a dialogue about that with their discussion partners in the United States in a calm and friendly climate.

Commenting on developments in Poland, Kreisky said that a societal synthesis was possible only if on the one hand the state leadership were to comprehensively regain its capability of governing the country, and if on the other hand the new forces that have manifested themselves in the society could secure for themselves that scope which would permit them to become effective. This process, which must develop without any outside interference, is of decisive importance for the policy of detente. Any action from outside would invariably put an end to the policy of detente for a long time, Kreisky said.

In talks with chief of state Zhivkov and Premier Todorov among other things disarmament and bilateral cooperation were discussed. Among other things, a doubling of the goods exchange volume is envisaged.

Talks Conclude

AU151103 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 0900 GMT 15 May 81

[Text] This morning at the Boyana Residence the final talks between State Council Chairman Todor Zhivkov and Council of Ministers Chairman Stanko Todorov on the one hand and Bruno Kreisky, federal chancellor of Austria, on the other, ended. During the cordial and friendly talks, the two sides expressed satisfaction with the successful development of their bilateral relations as well as with the results of the present Bulgarian-Austrian summit talks. Following this, Comrade Todor Zhivkov, Stanko Todorov and federal Chancellor Bruno Kreisky (?attended) the signing of an agreement on encouraging and mutually respecting investments. The agreement was signed by Khristo Khristov, minister of foreign trade, and Berta Braun, Austrian ambassador to Bulgaria.

Dr Bruno Kreisky later held a press conference with a large group of Bulgarian and foreign journalists.

Kreisky Press Conference

AU151558 Sofia BTA in English 1450 GMT 15 May 81

["Press Conference With B. Kreisky"--BTA headline]

[Text] Sofia, 15 May (BTA)--"Our visit here was a meeting of friends," said Dr Bruno Kreisky, federal chancellor of Austria, before his departure from Bulgaria today.

At a press conference he underlined that Bulgaria and Austria, irrespective of their socio-political systems, have always supported the policy of detente. "We view this policy from different aspects but there is something which unites us--this is the struggle to safeguard peace," explained Dr Kreisky.

Taking into account the difficult conditions under which the Madrid meeting has started, the federal chancellor stressed that Austria is making every effort to help this conference and so that the process which has started already before Helsinki will continue its development.

"We are a neutral state and will continue to be a neutral state. Our task is the normalization of relations between the European countries," said he, emphasizing again that Austria has always stood for detente. 'Now again, wherever it is possible, we defend this policy. We are ready to give assistance on request in order to preserve peace."

The Austrian and the Bulgarian people and all peoples in this part of Europe have been throughout the centuries history's passive material and that is why we are so sensitive in our reaction to issues which pertain to the safeguarding of peace and continuation of the process of detente," he went on further. "We greet and respect Bulgaria's Balkan policy," added he.

Dr Bruno Kreisky stated that the report of Mr Leonid Brezhnev before the 26th Congress of the CPSU was important not only for its text but for the moment in which it was read. This took place in a time when in the United States, as a result of the changes after the presidential elections, some foreign political trends took shape that left many people with the impression that instructions for a turnabout in the American policy have been given.

"The calm reply of Mr Leonid Brezhnev at the 26th Congress of the CPSU found in Europe a positive response," underlined Dr Kreisky. "I think that within a couple of months we shall have an absolutely different situation, a new situation, and that the two sides will manifest greater willingness to negotiate. I would like to go back here to Dulles who, for all his hard position towards the Soviet Union, was the man who negotiated on the signing of the state treaty on Austria."

On Bulgaro-Austrian relations, Dr Kreisky mentioned the longtime friendly ties between the two countries. "Of particularly great significance, I think," he said, "is the fact that Austria is conducting a policy of normalizing relations with all countries in Eastern Europe. One of the first states, with which this policy yielded results, was Bulgaria. Since then the relations between the two countries are developing normally, without obstacles."

The federal chancellor said that in the sphere of economic exchanges, Bulgaria and Austria are faced with a special task: on the one hand to encourage bilateral trade through new forms of economic cooperation and on the other to enter third markets with common manufactures on the basis of Bulgaria's stepped up industrialization of recent years, and to adopt other forms of cooperation as well.

"Austro-Bulgarian agreements which are in force or under preparation on the basis of the present talks are positive. They are framework terms for the intensification of exchange" he added.

PZPR WORKING GROUP VISITS FOR TALKS 13-16 MAY

AU161958 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1930 GMT 16 May 81

[Text] At the invitation of the BCP Central Committee, a working group of the PZPR Central Committee led by Prof Wladyslaw (Baka), deputy director of the Trade and Finance Department at the PZPR Central Committee, paid a visit to Bulgaria from 13 to 16 May. During its visit to Bulgaria, the group had talks with responsible officials at the BCP Central Committee, the Council of Ministers, the State Planning Committee, the Ministry of Finance, the Bulgarian National Bank and acquainted itself with the socioeconomic policy of the BCP and with the implementation of the new economic approach and new economic mechanism in the national economy.

CONGOLESE PRESIDENT PAYS VISIT AT ZHIVKOV INVITATION

President Arrives

AU171522 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1300 GMT 17 May 81

[Text] At the invitation of Todor Zhivkov, BCP Central Committee secretary general and State Council chairman, on 17 May Denis Sassou-Nguesso, chairman of the Central Committee of the Congolese Labor Party, president of the People's Republic of Congo and chairman of the Council of Ministers, arrived in Bulgaria on a short and friendly visit. The visit is a new expression of the fruitful and successful development of bilateral relations in recent years. The sincere friendship and cooperation between the two countries are based on our general adherence to the cause of peace and the struggle against imperialism and neocolonialism.

Comrades Todor Zhivkov and Denis Sassou-Nguesso and the officials accompanying him headed from the airport toward the city. The streets and squares along their way were decorated with the national flags of the two countries, as well as by slogans and other decorations.

Zhivkov Dinner

AU171955 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1930 GMT 17 May 81

[Text] On 17 May, Comrade Todor Zhivkov gave an official dinner for Denis Sassou-Nguesso, chairman of the Central Committee of the Congolese Labor Party, president of the People's Republic of the Congo and chairman of the Council of Ministers. The dinner, which took place in a friendly atmosphere, was attended by Comrades Aleksandur Lilov; Grisha Filipov; Dobri Dzhurov; Lyudmila Zhivkova; Ognyan Doynov; Peko Takov; Pencho Kubadinski; Petur Mladenov; Stanko Todorov; Todor Bozhinov; Andrey Lukanov; Georgi Yordanov; Petur Dyulgerov; Dimitur Stanishev; Georgi Atanasov; Stoyan Mikhaylov; Milko Balev; Vasil Tsanov; Mitko Grigorov, deputy chairman of the State Council; Stamen Stamenov, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers; members of the State Council; BCP Central Committee department heads and ministers. The officials accompanying the first Congolese leader as well as Dimitur Subev and Laurent Mann, the two countries' ambassadors, also attended the dinner. Comrades Todor Zhivkov and Denis Sassou-Nguesso toasted each other.

ANGOLAN FOREIGN MINISTER BEGINS VISIT 17 MAY

AU171525 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1300 GMT 17 May 81

[Text] At the invitation of Petur Mladenov, BCP Central Committee Politburo member and minister of foreign affairs, on 17 May Paulo Jorge, minister of foreign affairs of the People's Republic of Angola, arrived in Bulgaria on an official and friendly visit. He is being accompanied by high officials of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. At Sofia airport the guests were greeted by Petur Mladenov, BPC Central Committee Politburo member and minister of foreign affairs, deputy ministers and high officials from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

POLISH DEVELOPMENTS COMPARED WITH 1968 EVENTS

'Factionalist Methods'

AU180648 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 13 May 81 p 6

[Interview with Jan Kvasnicka, doctor of philosophy, doctor of sciences and rector of the Bratislava Comenius University: "The Torun Meeting and Party Unity"--date and place not given]

[Excerpt] It is no coincidence that the speakers who addressed the [15 April] Torun meeting made hints about the "Prague spring"; that is, that they presented the attempts at a "creeping" counterrevolution in our country in the years of crisis as a model. The notions of "horizontal structures" in the party are very familiar to a Czechoslovak citizen: These were the theses of the representatives of rightwing revisionism and of anti-socialist forces in our country in 1968. As in the Polish People's Republic today, so it was in our country--under the pretext of "horizontal" information and organization--the effort aimed at disintegrating the party from within with factionalist methods was hiding. That pretext cloaked the undermining of the principle of the party's organizational unity, which is the fundamental prerequisite of ideological, political and action unity.

Just as today in the Polish People's Republic various professors are fighting the very existence of the Marxist-Leninist party with demands for its "democratization," so it was in our country in 1968 that various Kohouts and Liehms used to espouse similar views. In the spring of 1968, the rightwing in our country put its stake in the disintegration of party ranks, dividing its members into "dogmatics" and "progressives," just as in the Polish People's Republic today, honest party members are being maliciously classified and those remaining loyal to the principles of Marxism-Leninism are being slandered. As in the Polish People's Republic today, so it was in our country in 1968 that rightwing opportunist circles within the party, as well as outside it, exerted no small efforts to make the CPCZ lose its Marxist-Leninist character, to make it undergo an "internal renewal." They, too, were demanding freedom for factions in the party. They, too, were rejecting enlightened proletarian discipline, refusing to fulfill the resolutions of higher party bodies, propagating petty bourgeois anarchy and arbitrariness. We know where these plans were leading to and, in particular, what a high price our party and society had to pay to preserve the accomplishments of the socialist revolution.

Escalating Counterrevolution

AU171714 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 12 May 81 p 6

[Article by Dr Michal Pecho, professor and candidate of sciences: "The Analogy That Differs Yet Is Identical"]

[Text] In the last days of April, Western propaganda set a carousel in motion around the new dimension of political developments in Poland. At the Nicholas Copernicus University in Torun a meeting took place attended by representatives of the so-called horizontal structures, and of certain party organizations from 19 voivodships, who formulated their demands before the 10th PZPR Central Committee Plenum. In many aspects, this meeting reminds us of the factional rightwing activity in our own country during the critical years. In this connection, we have asked professor Dr Michal Pecho, candidate of sciences and director of the Institute of Marxism-Leninism of the higher school of economy this question: What is the connection between the concept of the Torun faction and the rightwing attitudes in our country, and does such a connection exist at all? Comrade Professor M. Pecho stated:

The unprecedented "conference" held at Torun University in the Polish People's Republic this April, for which activists from all parts of Poland had gathered, demanded a "greater liberalization" in the country.

If we view this step toward liberalization in the present life of Polish society, I think that a new Polish party is being shaped within the PZPR. The correct formulation here is the "creation of a faction inside the party," particularly because the program of this rightwing faction is, in general terms, a "liberalization." We in Czechoslovakia are intimately familiar with this term from the critical years 1968-69. In our country, too, it was, at the beginning, a battle for a "democratization" of socialism--and in the counterrevolutionary demand formulated later, "liberalization" meant a demand for changing the social system of socialism. The "new party" or faction which rejects the internal organizational structure is not coming out with any positive program; on the contrary, its program is the destruction of socialist values and of the socialist system. What struck me most in the contents of this conference? The fact that "liberalization," the demand later voiced by the counterrevolutionary rightwingers in the CSSR, had the very same forms as today's demands at the Torun "conference." It is striving to achieve a speedy exchange of the party's leading cadres and the convening of a party congress which would have two phases: first, to elect the Central Committee, and then, in the second phase, to work out a new program.

Wherein is the analogy identical, and wherein does it differ, in present-day Poland and in the crisis-ridden years in Czechoslovakia? At that time a certain "writer" advised us that, to a considerable extent, it depends on the Communist Party's internal development..."whether a gradual, peaceful democratization will materialize in our country. The Communist Party will not hand over this power to anybody. Some people could believe that it could be deprived of this power by force. Nonsense." (LITERARNI LISTY No 16/68) The path of Polish rightwingers is leading along the same road and with the same gradation.

And regarding two parties, another rightwing ideologist wrote in one of our periodicals in 1968: "Two parties in one party cannot exist for long. A party of two parties cannot win new trust. At best, a party of two parties can yield new compromises. That is why an EXTRAORDINARY CONGRESS is inevitable, so that the Communist Party might either CLEANSE itself, or SPLIT. [capitalized words published in boldface] Only thus can a party of new moral values emerge." (LITERARNI LISTY 12/68)

What can be added to this? The rightwing forces strove to achieve a "unified" party, but one without Marxist-Leninists, without socialism; they strove to achieve a pluralist system of several parties in which "...the Communist Party (meaning already the 'party of new moral unity') can implement its leading role in the discussion with political partners." (PRAVDA 6 June 1968) The effect would have been the reduction of the National Front to a discussion club of political partners of the opposition and the Communist Party, to one of the rightwing counterrevolutionary discussion forces.

The endeavors aimed at convening the Extraordinary CPCZ Congress in 1968 were directed at "electing" a new Central Committee from among the followers of liberalization; but the directives for this congress spoke of the inevitability of preserving continuity, and therefore of retaining about 20 percent of old Central Committee members, too. In the second phase, since the congress was to have been a permanent one, it would work out a party program. This program was made completely comprehensible by the preceding statements and concepts published in the West, but also in our press, in the form of the "2000 Words" and so forth. In foreign policy the aim was to disengage Czechoslovakia from the socialist countries, to weaken and destroy the policy of socialist and proletarian internationalism. In domestic policy, the aim was to eliminate the unchangeable principles of socialism, to destroy the party politically and organizationally (envisaged were mass reprisals against the communists, from arrests to assassinations, as was revealed by impatient rightwing ideologists thirsting for power), and to hand over political power to nonsocialist hands, mainly the hands of antisocialist forces, even though the external facade of the social system was to have been called "democratic socialism."

Actually, all this began in ideological and cadre preparation as far back as Spring 1968 (and in certain institutions even earlier), and was in essence completed by August 1968. The last phase of the counterrevolution--civil war, the complete takeover of political power and the destruction of socialism--could not materialize thanks to the international assistance of the Warsaw Pact countries. Blood did not flow. The counterrevolution did not happen.

If a movement emerges from the discussion at the Torun "conference" in favor of the so-called "horizontal party structure," if it then demands the creation of mobile patrols at the time of the 10th PZPR Central Committee Plenum and prior to the congress, as well as at the time of the Ninth PZPR Congress, patrols "...against which nobody would have the right to interfere, or to call them antisocialist forces," then this is terror, and not political pressure.

But there is a similarity between statements made by Andrzej Werblan, former PZPR Central Committee secretary, and Professor Wojciech Lamentowicz, who is regarded as the organizer of the Torun conference, on the one hand, and the statements of the ideologists of counterrevolution in Czechoslovakia already cited here, on the other. Lamentowicz's lament over a possible failure to take over political power is telling. He appeals thus: If we remain passive in this situation, those who want power could come to power instead of those who should have power...on the other hand, the PZPR must be democratic and it is therefore imperative to leave 10-15 percent of the present officials in the Central Committee as an honorable compromise...." His ally Werblan points out to him that "unity cannot be achieved by implementing sanctions..." but this is merely something a person more experienced in tactics says....

All this reminds us of 1968 in Czechoslovakia. It is an analogy of the escalation of counterrevolution in its various shapes--at that time in Czechoslovakia and now in Poland. Let us recall how at that time all the reactionary and antisocialist elements--from former fascists to "democratizers" from among the ranks of youth--organized themselves in our country and created an atmosphere of intimidation and misinformation, relying on the political advice of the foreign Western press, the Radio Free Europe transmitter and other sources. They strove to take over political power and many of them were already as impatient as Mr Assistant Professor Lamentowicz is.

The analogy between the development of counterrevolutionary events in the CSSR in 1968 and present-day Poland is identical. Reaction has taken over the model of the battle against socialism. The only difference is that many organizations, institutions and factional groups are called by some other name. But they are antisocialist and counterrevolutionary.

Where is this development aimed? If the PZPR does not follow this principle--"If we want to unite, we must crystallize our opinions and part ways with opportunists and traitors..."--then there is the acute danger that the counterrevolution in the Polish People's Republic will also live to see the final act of the drama (the thought of this both grieves and pains us). As the internationalists that we are, with good advice we will strive to assist the Polish comrades in their none-too-easy struggle for the defense of socialism in the Polish People's Republic.

DETENTION OF FRENCH NATIONALS LEGAL, JUSTIFIED

CTK 'Authorized' Statement

LD151620 Prague CTK in English 1139 GMT 15 May 81

[Text] Prague, 15 May (CETEKA)--In connection with the coordinated campaign unleashed by Western mass media against Czechoslovakia over the detention of two foreign nationals of which the Czechoslovak public was informed by the press on May 7, 1981, the Czechoslovak news agency has been authorized to state:

On April 27, 1981, during the passport and customs check of a caravan vehicle in which two French citizens--private attorney Gilles Thonon and law student Francoise Anis--had arrived in Czechoslovakia, the Czechoslovak border authorities found out that the vehicle was specially adapted for illegal transportation of different materials. A large quantity of press materials was found in the vehicle's secret compartments, directed at subversion of the republic, such as directives and instructions for subversive activity against the social and state system of Czechoslovakia. In addition, special technical means for subversive activity and big sums of Western currency destined for payment to some Czechoslovak citizens for subversion against their country were carried in the vehicle.

The action of the Czechoslovak state bodies thus exposed an important channel through which hostile activity against the socialist social system in this country was controlled, organized and financed from abroad. This activity is in stark contravention of the laws of our socialist state, the principles of the Final Act of the Helsinki Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe and the generally recognized principles of international law.

Investigation conducted to date has fully confirmed that the currency carried by the vehicle was destined for financing subversive activity against Czechoslovakia, for remunerating people who have been actively working in this respect in foreign employ against the socialist social system, as well as for gaining their other helpers. Therefore some Czechoslovak citizens, in particular in Prague, Brno, and Bratislava, were charged on suspicion of committing the criminal act of subversion of the republic under Article 98, paragraphs 1 and 2 of the Penal Code. Some of them have been placed in confinement by an order of the Czechoslovak general prosecutor, while investigations continue against others at large.

By their conduct the organizers of these hostile actions grossly violated Czechoslovak laws and, in line with the Czechoslovak legal order, must bear full responsibility for them. The foreign centres planning and directing these actions thus knowingly violate the elementary principles of relations between states embodied in the Final Act of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe, especially the principle of non-interference in internal affairs and respecting of the sovereignty of other countries. [Prague Domestic Service in Czech at 1330 GMT on 15 May carries an identical version of this item and renders the indistinct sentence as follows: "At a time when it has become feasible to wind up positively the Madrid meeting of representatives of states-participants in the Helsinki conference, such behavior is an obvious provocation which, in sharp conflict with the interests of European nations, aims at disturbing these deliberations and help the antipeace intentions and aims of rightist extremist circles, particularly in the United States."]

Already the first report on the detention of the mentioned French citizens carried by the Czechoslovak press aroused justified indignation of the broad masses of the Czechoslovak working people.

The citizens of this country resolutely denounce these actions of the imperialist Western circles which, with the aid of international gangs, do not stop short of using any means for attacks on socialism, to harm the interests of peace, security and good cooperation on this continent.

The investigation of the case continues.

'Vilification Campaign'

LD151848 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1630 GMT 15 May 81

[Text] We have informed you about a statement issued by CTK on the vilification campaign against our country in connection with the detention of two French agents. The following commentary is devoted to this case:

The anti-Czechoslovak vilification campaign has been trying to describe both French agents as victims of arbitrariness by the Czechoslovak security organs. Gilles Thonon is a private attorney and Francoise Anis is a law student. They therefore know the laws. The fact that they were aware of the criminal substance of their action is borne out, among other things, by the fact that their vehicle was specially adapted for smuggling purposes. In no case can one talk about victims, but instead about conscious perpetrators of a criminal act, the prosecution of which is embodied in the legal codes of all sovereign countries. For the same reason, it is no surprise that the security organs have made use of the list they discovered containing names of Czechoslovak citizens, who were to receive directives from the agents for subversive activity, and a considerable sum of money for financing subversive actions in order to carry out their investigation.

Upholding the law and security is the natural right of every state regardless of its social system. Thus the only thing that causes surprise is the uproar that the case of the two detained agents has provided in France and in some other capitalist countries. It is apparent that the two French citizens did not act alone. This is evidenced by the quantity of printed matter and money confiscated. From this it is possible to deduce that they were the conscious tools of one of the foreign anticommunist centers which specialize in subversive activity.

In such cases it is, of course, customary for the state from which the action has originated to attempt to hush up the case. But this has not been the case in the instance of the two French agents. Though they were unable to complete their mission, they will serve at least as a pretext for a campaign of vilification. It is regrettable that this campaign has also been joined by persons close to the new French president.

The action both of the agents and the ensuing vilification campaign cannot be assessed--when weighing all circumstances--in any way other than as a deliberate provocation. By its character it falls within the context of attempts by certain circles in Western Europe which try to increase mistrust in international relations. The action carried out by the Czechoslovak state organs, the CTK statement says, exposed an important channel through which hostile activity against the socialist system in this country was controlled, organized and financed from abroad--activity which is in direct variance with the laws of our state, with the principles of the Final Act of the Helsinki CSCE as well as with generally recognized principles of international law.

As for the Czechoslovak citizens investigated in connection with the detention of the French agents, those involved are mainly activists of so-called Chapter 77. They have to reckon with criminal prosecution, should their guilt be proven. They have taken money for their diversionist and subversive activity, and like all agents they have also assumed the risk of exposure. But, of course, as is customary in similar provocations, they are being described by bourgeois propaganda as victims of police license in Czechoslovakia.

In this country there are not nor can there be any legal regulations which would make it possible to detain a person without a charge being made. Those who have begun to shed tears abroad have remained calm over the dead bodies of real political prisoners in the British concentration camps in northern Ireland. They are thinking about introducing even more effective chemical weapons and firearms into the arsenal of the police who, often at the price of lives, reign over domestic opponents of the system and over the situation in their respective countries. About 2,000 dead and over 20,000 have been wounded in northern Ireland; demonstrators have been beaten up and mass arrests made. And all this is normal in the FRG, France, Belgium and other capitalist countries--these are facts that convince us of the hypocrisy of those who are now lamenting the investigation of paid diversionists and subversive persons in our country.

U.S. SENATE DECISION ON CZECHOSLOVAK GOLD SCORED

LD152014 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1630 GMT 15 May 81

[Text] The Senate Finance Committee has proposed that the gold unlawfully withheld from Czechoslovakia by the United States should be confiscated and sold off. This is gold which was seized by the Nazis during the occupation of Czechoslovakia and which has remained in the custody of the American authorities since the end of World War II. As is known, Washington has refused under various pretexts to meet repeated Czechoslovak demands to return this rightful property to the Czechoslovak people. The Washington POST, viewing this provocative decision of the Senate committee, which will have to be approved by both houses of the Congress, said that its purpose is to put pressure on Czechoslovakia and to strengthen American positions for talks between the two states on solving this problem.

PRESIDENT REAGAN SPEECH AT NOTRE DAME NOTED

LD180916 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 0300 GMT 18 May 81

[Text] The American President, Ronald Reagan, in a speech delivered to students at Notre Dame University in Indiana, spoke about the bright future allegedly awaiting American civilization. He went so far as to self-confidently proclaim that he was allegedly sure of victory over communism.

However, he was compelled to admit that economic decline continues in the United States, that inflation is growing and crime and violence are spreading throughout the country.

Before Reagan's arrival, a movement against his visit had been launched. The newspaper NATIONAL CATHOLIC REPORTER sharply criticized the administration for taking billions of dollars away from social programs and spending them, along with others, on military purposes. The paper went on to stress that the White House is grossly denying human rights which has been manifested in particular in El Salvador.

RUDE PRAVO DESCRIBES U.S. MIDDLE EAST MONITORING

AU161621 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 14 May 81 p 6

[Eva Ticha article: "U.S. Radio Espionage; American Ears in the Middle East"]

[Text] Together with the American airmen who arrived in Oman in the middle of February, there also arrived a special unit, which allegedly had established a communications center there for the needs of the rapid-deployment intervention units, which, according to American notions, should solve critical situations in the area of the Persian Gulf and also elsewhere in the Middle East or east Asia. In practice, this means that Oman is yet another country that has extended its territory to U.S. aggressive and espionage aims. Jerry Curry, the Pentagon spokesman who is so voluble at other times, now only states dryly that "for the time being no American paratroopers will be sent to Oman, because they would have nothing to do there." One thing is certain: The U.S. telecommunications experts were, and will be, more than busy there.

U.S. radio espionage, mainly directed at the Soviet Union and its allies, started operating toward the end of the forties and acquired proper dimensions only 10 years later; today it is a giant, equipped with the most modern technology and spanning the whole world. The parent of monitoring stations and satellites, the American NSA, in fact has at its disposal an annual budget that is not paltry--$12 billion; according to need, the budget is promptly increased. But the American specialists soon found out that the confidential information of socialist countries is too well coded to allow even the most strenuous efforts to break the code.

That is why the enormous monitoring stations began to grow like mushrooms after a rain shower, primarily in the Middle East area--which the United States, from the viewpoint of its interests--regards as "vitally important." Here the United States concentrates primarily on so-called second-category information, that is, material sent out by the embassies of socialist states or their trade representatives. Understandably, the telecommunications of progressively oriented countries are also monitored and, because after several fiascos the United States does not want to leave anything to chance, it also monitors its allies. The information thus acquired is directed to efficient computers, which must daily sort out several million words or ciphers of political, economic or purely military significance. The processed data are then passed on to the U.S. Departments of Defense and State, as well as to large monopoly companies.

The present U.S. interest in Oman is understandable, because in the course of a few years the Americans had lost several of their efficient monitoring stations as a consequence of the revolutionary changes in the countries in question. For instance, two large stations had been in Asmara, Ethiopia, and in Iran. The Iranian revolution also put an end to the so-called Ibex plan, according to which a gigantic radio monitoring complex was to have been built in that country, and on top of that to the largest mideast center for registering telephone conversations of disloyal citizens. That center was to have been built by the American STC corporation for $8 million, [as published] and none other than the ill-famed shah's secret service, SAVAK, was to have owned it.

In places where the United States had officially closed down its stations for various reasons, such as in Morocco, its place was almost immediately taken by rapacious crude oil monopolies that are using the stations for their own purposes. The Morocco station--the code name of which was USN23, but which was officially termed a training center for the Morocco Army even though no Moroccan had ever entered it--monitored the telecommunications particularly in such neighboring countries as Algeria and Libya. But its specialty was to monitor the radio communications of certain African national liberation movements. When, 3 years ago, it was handed over to the "private sector," to a multinational oil company that was kept concealed, that company particularly began to monitor its rivals--the countries rich in oil, but also the Polisario Liberation Front and other opposition movements. Obviously such activities richly pay off the company, whose costs for the station's maintenance amount to $200 million annually.

However, the United States has a sufficient number of other stations for its espionage activities, whether in Pakistan, Italy, Turkey, Diego Garcia, or elsewhere. In case of need the allies come to its assistance, as is the case for instance in Cyprus, where the British monitoring stations are fully at the disposal of the United States. Cooperation is so close that the Americans also have centers in Great Britain, such as in Menwith Hill and Yorkshire. As the British periodical NEW STATESMAN pointed out last year, the NSA centers are registering every telephone conversation relayed from the Middle East via Great Britain.

The loyal assistants of American ground stations are the satellites which, under such names as Argus, Rhyolite, Chalet and so forth, are carrying out espionage activities and sending an unceasing stream of information to the computers on bases in Britain, California or Australia.

Self-evidently it is no secret that smaller monitoring devices--as was recently stated by the periodical THE MIDDLE EAST--are installed on the premises of every American embassy or of so-called U.S. interest missions in various countries. These activities are also profusely assisted by certain countries of the Middle East, which have been supplied with the most modern American equipment. This primarily applies to Israel and Saudi Arabia, but also to Kuwait, Bahrain, Egypt and now also Oman.

FRG DELEGATION ATTENDS MIXED COMMISSION SESSION

To Assess Economic Contacts

AU161558 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 14 May 81 p 2

[Text] Prague, 13 May (CTK)--The fifth session of the mixed CSSR-FRG commission, set up according to the agreement between the CSSR and FRG governments on the further advance of economic, industrial and technical cooperation, will be held in Prague on 15-16 May 1981.

The CSSR delegation will be headed by Jindrich Zahradnik, CSSR deputy premier and chairman of the Czechoslovak part of the commission. The FRG delegation will be led by Count Otto Lambsdorff, FRG federal minister of economy and chairman of the FRG part of the mixed commission, who will arrive in the CSSR at J. Zahradnik's invitation.

The mixed commission will assess the current state of economic contacts between the two countries and the opportunities to further develop them.

Strougal Receives Lambsdorff

LD152032 Prague CTK in English 1804 GMT 15 May 81

[Text] Prague, 15 May (CTK)--West German Minister of Economics Otto von Lambsdorff arrived here on Friday to attend the fifth session of the Mixed Commission for Economic, Industrial and Technological Cooperation between Czechoslovakia and the Federal Republic of Germany.

Shortly upon arrival, Otto von Lambsdorff was received by Czechoslovak Premier Lumbomir Strougal. The two representatives underlined the (?recent) trend of bilateral relations in the political, economic and cultural spheres, adding that prerequisites existed for their future development. In this context, they stressed that even under the present difficulties in world economy, progress has been registered in the development of economic relations.

Lubomir Strougal and Otto von Lambsdorff also exchanged views on the settlement of some international issues, and voiced the conviction that the visit by FRG economic officials will become an important impulse for seeking ways of further intensifying bilaterally beneficial cooperation.

Lambsdorff Comments

LD161206 Hamburg DPA in German 1129 GMT 16 May 81

[Text] Prague, 16 May (DPA)--Federal Economics Minister Otto Graf Lambsdorff believes that there are "good opportunities" for expanding trade between the FRG and Czechoslovakia. At the end of his talks with the Czechoslovak Government today, he said that the two sides affirmed their interest in the further intensification of economic relations, which have developed very positively recently.

Concerning the international situation, the minister stressed that viewpoints were expounded "very frankly and freely." Both sides expressed the view that Poland should be able to solve its own problems without outside interference. They also agreed that East and West should help Poland to overcome its economic problems.

Economic Protocol Signed

LD161610 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1330 GMT 16 May 81

[Text] The fifth meeting of the Joint Commission for Economic, Industrial and Technological Cooperation between the CSSR and the Federal Republic of Germany ended in Prague today. The final protocol was signed by Deputy Federal Premier Jindrich Zahradnik and Federal Economics Minister Otto Graf Lambsdorff, the chairmen of the two sides of the joint commission.

In the course of its deliberations, the commission examined the present state of the economic, industrial and technological cooperation between the two states, reviewed and approved activities of the working groups of the joint commission since its previous meeting in Bonn, and outlined the further directions of cooperation for the next period.

After the talks ended, Federal Economics Minister Otto Lambsdorff met Czechoslovak and West German journalists. Replying to their questions, he stated that good conditions exist for expanding mutual cooperation, and pointed out further possibilities of developing cooperation in industrial branches, commerce, cooperation relations and third markets.

Departure 17 May

LD171446 Hamburg DPA in German 1313 GMT 17 May 81

[Text] Prague, 17 May (DPA)--Federal Economics Minister Otto Graf Lambsdorff ended his 3-day visit to Prague today and returned to Bonn. At the center of his talks with the Czechoslovak Government was the record of German-Czechoslovak relations. Lambsdorff thought there were good opportunities for the positive development of trade relations to be further expanded.

In the political part of the exchange of views with CSSR Premier Lubomir Strougal, international topics such as the situation in Poland, disarmament questions and the differing assessment of the process of detente in Europe were discussed "frankly and very openly," Lambsdorff said.

FRG TU DELEGATION ARRIVES FOR OFFICIAL VISIT

LD181016 Prague International Service in Czech and Slovak 1300 GMT 17 May 81

[Text] An official delegation of the German Trades Unions Federation of the FRG, led by its chairman Heinz Oskar Vetter, arrived by air in Prague today.

The guests were welcomed at Ruzyne Airport by Karel Hoffmann, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and chairman of the Central Council of Trade Unions, and secretaries of the Central Council of Trade Unions Viliam Kozik and Bedrich Kacirek.

CHNOUPEK HOLDS DISCUSSION WITH MOROCCAN KING'S ENVOY

LD151034 Prague CTK in English 2000 GMT 14 May 81

[Text] Prague, 14 May (CTK)--Czechoslovak Foreign Minister Bohuslav Chnoupek received here on Thursday Mohamed Karim Lamrani, envoy of King Hassan II of Morocco, who brought the king's message to Czechoslovak President Gustav Husak concerning developments in northern Africa.

Bohuslav Chnoupek and Mohamed Karim Lamrani discussed some aspects of relations between Morocco and Czechoslovakia.

LEADERS CONGRATULATE ROMANIANS ON SPACE LAUNCH

LD152246 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 2150 GMT 15 May 81

[Text] Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and president of the republic, and Lubomir Strougal, federal premier, have congratulated Nicolae Ceausescu, general secretary of the Romanian Communist Party and president of the Romanian Socialist Republic, and Ilie Verdet, Romanian premier on the occasion of the launching of the space vehicle Soyuz-40 with an international Soviet-Romanian crew on board.

HOFFMANN NOTES SHORTCOMINGS IN TRADE UNION WORK

AU151430 Prague PRACE in Czech 12 May 81 pp 3,4,5

[Report of the Presidium of the Central Council of trade unions (URO), delivered by Karel Hoffmann, CPCZ Central Committee Presidium member and URO chairman, in Prague on 11 May at the 12th URO plenary meeting, held jointly with the Czech and Slovak trade union councils]

[Excerpts] There has been a clear advance in all sectors of social life, although a number of obstacles, difficulties and problems have been put in our way. These have been caused by external influences, increased discrimination against the CSSR on the part of the capitalist world, the continuing rise in prices of imported raw materials, energy and foodstuffs and increasingly difficult conditions on the world markets. But we have also created many difficulties ourselves by not being able to react more flexibly to the new situation, despite the fact that at its sessions the party has been regularly and urgently stressing the need for high standard management, a high degree of efficiency and good quality work--at all levels and in all spheres.

The results which we achieved in the past 5-year plan are not as good as we had wished, among other things because the necessary conditions for adopting the exacting socialist pledges, oriented to our economy's key problems, had not been created everywhere and because the responsible managers and trade union bodies and organization did not always pay enough attention or give enough help to those who were competing.

The experience to date shows how slowly the attitude to implementing the Set of Measures [for Improving the Planned Management System of the National Economy After 1980], which is not being applied fast enough or sufficiently in the conditions of enterprises and plants, and the attitude to making use of opportunities and methods for stimulating the working people's initiative and deepening their participation in management, changes in the departments and enterprises.

The most frequently ignored thing is the duty of economic management to inform the appropriate trade union body about how it has dealt with the trade union's position on the draft plan. Of the 15 trade unions in the economic sphere, by March, eight had not received written replies from their branch ministries to the positions they had sent 2 months earlier. At the lower levels of management it is even more difficult to assert this principle. The information about the way economic ranking personnel discuss the draft of the annual plan with the enterprise committee and the widest circle of the working people, about how they orient competing collectives toward discovering reserves and seeking ways of ensuring higher tasks and so forth, is not exactly pleasing.

We cannot be satisfied with the present standard of trade union work. Therefore we continue to reflect upon our work--critically and self-critically. We must see even more clearly the shortcomings that are evident in the fulfillment of the role of socialist trade unions, in creating conditions for the working people to participate more in the management of production, in making use of the rights and opportunities provided, and legally and genuinely ensured, by the socialist system for the trade unions. The 16th CPCZ Congress resolutions call with extraordinary urgency for the systematic perfection of the work of the entire Revolutionary Trade Union Movement.

In order to be able to resolve our tasks more correctly and more purposefully, we must draw more on the wide-ranging activity of the Soviet trade unions and creatively apply their experience in our conditions.

In the past few years we have made considerable efforts to enlarge the role of trade union bodies and organizations in the sphere of wages. But the current practice by no means corresponds to these efforts.

How else do we explain the serious shortcomings there are in wage practices, in the implementation of the principles of socialist remuneration for work and in the struggle against egalitarianism, the slow progress in processing more objective yardsticks, norms and criteria for bringing about more effective forms of material incentives in some sectors. That reduces the effectiveness of the work and the creative initiative of individuals and entire work collectives. Therefore we expect the trade unions in particular to fulfill more consistently their indispensable role in the sphere of wage policy and in asserting the socialist principles of remuneration.

The, on the whole, positive results [in the sphere of enterprises' social policy] cannot obscure the fact that there are considerable differences between sectors, enterprises and plants. This is attested to by the fact that economic bodies, but also trade union functionaries and organizations in some sectors, enterprises and plants, devote little care to the [social] needs of collectives, capitulate before the difficulties connected with them and remain prisoners of an incorrect, one-sided interpretation of trade union work.

That is why we are not succeeding in efficiently resolving some important problems pertaining to the care of the working people. The working environment and its protection have not yet become an inseparable part of the management work of enterprises and superior bodies. Serious shortcomings ascertained during public checks of work safety are not being eliminated within the set deadlines. In newly built plants there are many high-risk worksites with unsuitable working conditions. The number of occupational diseases has not been reduced. Necessary hygienic facilities are lacking, and the shortage of protective gear has been repeatedly and justly criticized, although we have already in all seriousness brought this twice to the attention of the Presidium of the Federal Government and measures to rectify this state of affairs have been adopted.

Also in educational work we have not done everything required by socialist construction.

The educational activity of trade unions and work collectives will be far more effective if we aggressively counteract abuses, slovenliness, carelessness at workplaces, bureaucratism and violations of socialist ethics wherever they occur. Honest working people will welcome the trade union's taking their part in the struggle against these phenomena and shortcomings, and playing a more forceful role here than they have to date. In this respect, our political-educational work faces a particularly responsible task.

The escalating class struggle between socialism and capitalism in the ideological sphere underscores the need to link patriotic and international education more closely with education toward class vigilance, irreconcilability towards petty bourgeoisie and bourgeois ideology. A principled struggle against rightwing opportunism and all shades of revisionism, against the phenomena of nationalism and anti-Sovietism remains a constant task also for the Revolutionary Trade Union Movement.

We regard the full support for the foreign political line of the 16th CPCZ Congress and all the noble initiatives of the 26th CPSU Congress, again conveyed by Comrade L.I. Brezhnev in his greetings message to the 16th CPCZ Congress, to be of vital importance.

From our international standpoint arises the need to develop specific forms of cooperation with the trade unions of the socialist countries, particularly with the Soviet trade unions, and to learn from their experience.

In accordance with the character and goals of the Revolutionary Trade Union Movement, we fully support the branch trade unions of the Polish People's Republic and their coordination committee in their difficult struggle for the renewal and consolidation of the country's socialist order, for the fundamental interests of the working people. The workers' trade unions in the Polish People's Republic, which are genuinely class and socialist trade unions, can continue to count on our solidarity and active assistance.

ANGOLAN FOREIGN MINISTER JORGE CONCLUDES VISIT

Talks With Honecker

LD151530 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1337 GMT 15 May 81

[Text] Berlin, 15 May (ADN)--Today Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, received Paulo Teixeira Jorge, minister of foreign affairs of the People's Republic of Angola, for a friendly talk.

Paulo Teixeira Jorge conveyed cordial greetings from Jose Eduardo dos Santos, president of the MPLA [Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola]-Labor Party and president of the People's Republic of Angola.

Erich Honecker briefed him on the historically important decisions of the 10th SED Congress for the further shaping of the developed socialist society and the GDR's active contribution to the safeguarding of peace.

Paulo Teixeira Jorge informed Erich Honecker about the domestic and foreign policy of the People's Republic of Angola in the light of the decisions of the First Extraordinary Congress of the MPLA-Labor Party. He said that the Angolan people are registering great achievements in the implementation of the people's democratic revolution, during which the conditions for the transition to the socialist revolution are being created.

Erich Honecker and Paulo Teixeira Jorge exchanged views on the current international situation and the further development of friendly relations between the GDR and the People's Republic of Angola.

Paulo Teixeira Jorge explained the situation in southern Africa which is a threat to peace and security and which has arisen through constantly aggressive actions and reactionary machinations of the imperialist-backed apartheid regime. He said that the People's Republic of Angola is resolutely defending itself against attacks on its territory and is rendering solidarity support to the Namibian people.

Erich Honecker stressed the GDR's solidarity with the people of Angola and also with the Namibian people and their legitimate representative, the South-West Africa People's Organization, and reaffirmed the demand for a speedy and just solution of the Namibia problem on the basis of the UN Security Council decisions.

Both partners in the talk stressed that the safeguarding of peace stands more than ever at the focal point of the struggle of the peoples. They agreed that everything must be done to oppose the imperialist policy of confrontation.

The GDR and the People's Republic of Angola fully and entirely support the peace program decided by the 26th CPSU Congress and are actively working for its implementation.

Erich Honecker and Paulo Teixeira Jorge paid tribute to the close friendly relations and trusting cooperation between the SED and the MPLA-Labor Party and spoke in favor of their further developments.

Erich Honecker asked Foreign Minister Paulo Teixeira Jorge to convey cordial greetings to President Jose Eduardo dos Santos.

Foreign Minister Oskar Fischer was also present at the meeting.

Meeting With Stoph

LD152004 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1451 GMT 15 May 81

[Text] Berlin, 15 May (ADN)--Willi Stoph, chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers, member of the SED Central Committee Politburo, today received Paulo Teixeira Jorge, minister of foreign affairs of the People's Republic of Angola, member of the MPLA [Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola]-Labor Party Central Committee, for a friendly talk.

Willi Stoph briefed the Angolan guest on the resolutions of the 10th SED Congress for the further shaping of the advanced socialist society in the GDR as well as on the new, manifold competition movement initiatives of the GDR workers in preparation for the general elections on 14 June 1981.

The two sides agreed that in view of the policy of confrontation of the most aggressive of imperialist circles, especially the United States, all forces for safeguarding peace and for continuing detente have to be mobilized. In this spirit they underlined the outstanding significance of the new, far-reaching peace initiatives of the 26th CPSU Congress.

Willi Stoph assured the Angolan guest of the GDR's solidarity for the Angolan people in repelling the aggressive acts directed against the People's Republic of Angola by the imperialist supported South African racist regime.

Willi Stoph and Paulo Teixeira Jorge paid tribute to the dynamic development and high level of cooperation between the two states. They emphasized the results of the fourth meeting of the GDR-People's Republic of Angola joint economic committee, which gave new impulses to the long-term and complex development of economic relations between the two states.

The two sides affirmed the determination of their governments to develop bilateral relations for the benefit and prosperity of the two peoples.

The talk was attended by Oskar Fischer, GDR minister of foreign affairs.

Minister's Departure

LD171652 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1102 GMT 17 May 81

[Text] Berlin, 17 May (ADN)--The official visit to the GDR by the foreign minister of the People's Republic of Angola, Paulo Teixeira Jorge, ended on Sunday morning. The Angolan politician and his entourage were given a cordial send-off from Berlin-Schoenefeld Airport by GDR Minister of Foreign Affairs Oskar Fischer.

In the official talks concluded earlier, the ministers discussed in detail the state of relations between the two states as well as a wide range of international issues.

Oskar Fischer and Paulo Teixeira Jorge expressed their satisfaction that the friendly relations between the GDR and Angola, based on the principles of proletarian internationalism and anti-imperialist solidarity, are developing dynamically in accordance with what was laid down during the official visit by the GDR party and state delegation, led by Comrade Erich Honecker, to Angola in February 1979.

The treaty on friendship and cooperation which has been in existence since then and for which the ministers exchanged ratification documents, opened a new stage in relations between the two parties, states and peoples. Its implementation is bearing rich fruit in all fields.

The foreign ministers briefed each other on developments in their countries. They paid tribute to the great and successful efforts being made by the SED and the Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola Party of Labor to make progress in the construction of the new society in their respective countries. Different as the stage of development of the two states may at present be, the determination to cooperate closely, to set up, consolidate and further develop the socialist system is common to both sides.

In discussing the international situation, Oskar Fischer and Paulo Teixeira Jorge affirmed both states' desire to support actively the ending of the arms race, the continuation of detente, the safeguarding of peace and the defense of the sovereign rights and freedom of the peoples.

This involves, together with all peace-loving forces, seeking understanding, resolutely thwarting the imperialist confrontation course and not allowing imperialism and its accomplices to fan up the threat of war in ever new places in the world.

The ministers resolutely opposed constant attempts at interference by imperialist states in the affairs of African countries, the setting up of military bases on the continent and the plans to create an aggressive imperialist military pact in the area of the south Atlantic. They condemned the acts of aggression of the South African racist regime against Angola, Mozambique and other states in southern Africa as well as the economic, political and military collaboration of the NATO states with the Republic of South Africa. All these intrigues represent a serious threat to peace and security not only in Africa but in the world as a whole and threaten the national sovereignty and territorial integrity of the countries of Africa.

The liberation struggle of the Namibian people has entered a decisive phase. The GDR and Angola back the rapid implementation of the UN plan for Namibia and oppose the attempts by the Republic of South Africa and the contact group of the five Western powers to circumvent and falsify it, as well as prevent a solution serving the interests of the Namibian people.

Both states are in favor of comprehensive coercive measures by the UN Security Council, in accordance with Chapter VII of the UN Charter, against the Republic of South Africa's policy of occupation and aggression. The ministers underlined their peoples' and states' solidarity with and support for the South-West African People's Organization, the only legitimate representative of the people of Namibia, as well as for the people of South Africa in their struggle against the apartheid system.

POLAND'S RURAL SOLIDARITY LED BY 'ANTISOCIALISTS'

LD151536 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1427 GMT 15 May 81

[Text] Warsaw, 15 May (ADN)--The Polish private farmers' Rural Solidarity, which is led by antisocialist forces, intends to break up the existing agricultural cooperatives in Poland. Reports of a press conference in Warsaw with Cosek, a Presidium member of Rural Solidarity, show that "dissolution" of the agricultural cooperatives and "the taking over of the arable land that thus becomes free is a priority task" for Rural Solidarity.

Rural Solidarity also intends to "exercise influence on the appointment of mayors of rural districts and a reform of agricultural production along the lines of methods usual in the West." The reports say that to achieve this it is intended to send Rural Solidarity delegations on study trips to the FRG and other Western countries soon.

FRG CITIZEN GELBHAAR VIOLATES STATE BORDER

AU141037 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 11 May 81 p 2

[Text] Berlin (ADN)--On 8 May 1981 FRG citizen Peter Gelbhaar violated the GDR state border in the Bad Salzungen area, Suhl Bezirk. He was detained. The details of the border violation are being examined by the responsible GDR organs.

HERRMANN ADDRESSES HALLE ELECTION MEETING

LD152238 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1721 GMT 15 May 81

[Text] Berlin, 15 May (ADN)--Top candidates at the elections to the GDR People's Chamber on 14 June today met again for talks with the electors, visiting them either at their places of work or at their homes.

SED Politburo member Horst Sindermann, president of the People's Chamber, during a visit to the Halle machinebuilding factory, pointed out that the unity of economic and social policy is an important driving force. Engineer Rolf Poche, another candidate, pointed out that socialist deputies hold dialogues with their electors not only during forthcoming elections. "Across the whole of the election period we jointly carry out concrete, successful work." Horst Sindermann then said that every election program is being worked out and implemented jointly by the parties and mass organizations united in the national front. "We have no need to make election promises. Our program is no illusion but is based on one real foundation: the resolutions of the 10th party congress, the good record of our previous election period, the diligence of our workers."

During a meeting in the Berlin-Mitte heating works Joachim Herrmann, member of the Politburo and secretary of the SED Central Committee, affirmed the words of the election call that peace is the most important precondition for all present and future plans. Nothing of what "we have created by the work of our hands" must go to ruin. The GDR workers have not only done a lot, but are also planning a lot. Therefore, all should support the policy decided at the 10th SED Congress and embodied in the election call.

It is a case of maintaining what has been done and of developing it as the conditions for it are created. Better work alone secures a better life. In this connection Joachim Herrmann thanked the energy workers for their work to date and the new pledges expressing the desire to contribute their best to fulfilling the decisions of the party congress.

Ernst Goldenbaum, chairman of the Democratic Peasants Party of Germany and People's Chamber top candidate, had a lively exchange of views on the successes and the forthcoming tasks in agriculture and in the social care of the citizen in the community of Teldau in Schwerin Bezirk, both at places of work and during a visit to a family. He welcomed the plans of the citizens of Teldau to develop all reserves for production and its efficiency and said, "that is, in the spirit of the election call, the best assessment of the party congress and good preparation for the election."

Ernst Goldenbaum went on to say: "What we stated 5 years ago in our election program has become reality. We have advanced on our path of joint work and joint success with all and for all citizens. The SED and all the forces linked to it are consistently steering the course of the main task in its unity of economic and social policy so that our socialist house becomes more and more comfortable. Socialism is the only social system capable of accomplishing the welfare, freedom and dignity of mankind."

CPSU'S ZAMYATIN ARRIVES FOR OFFICIAL VISIT

LD172034 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1300 GMT 17 May 81

[Text] Leonid Zamyatin, member of the CPSU Central Committee and head of its information department, has arrived in Budapest. The Soviet politician and his escort were received at Fereihegy Airport by Janos Berecz, head of department in the MSZMP Central Committee.

COMMENTARY ON PROMOTING MINORITIES' IDENTITY

LD161820 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 0445 GMT 16 May 81

[Pal E. Feher commentary]

[Text] Some days ago a modest news item informed us that the Czechoslovak Foreign Affairs Institute in Prague discussed the situation of Czechs and Slovaks living abroad, especially mentioning that Hungary, Yugoslavia and Poland ensure favorable conditions for preserving the national identity and promoting the culture of the Slovaks and Czechs living in their territories. This news is worthy of attention from many points of view, because it appropriately testifies to all the efforts that our state initiated for awakening and fulfilling the minorities' cultural needs. Encouraging the mother tongues of the south Slavs, Romanians, Germans and Slovaks living in Hungary and developing their intellectual life are fundamental tasks of the state; this is a question of guaranteeing individual and communal rights for almost half a million citizens. We cannot be indifferent if those concerned also notice the results we have achieved in this field, especially because the problem of national minorities is an urgent task not only in Hungary. It is an extremely important factor in the peace, mutual knowledge and understanding of the peoples of central Eastern Europe.

At an international ideological conference held in Hungary not long ago, it was said that, on the basis of our social system and the identity of our basic interests and objectives, the national minorities living in each other's countries can objectively fulfill the role of a connecting link between us. That this should be so is not only in the particular interest of every country, but is also a common, international interest. Our history knows not a few sad examples of the way national minorities could be a source of conflict, and of the way in which those tensions which they triggered off could create a focus of world war, regardless of their intentions. However, there are also historical examples that the outstanding bearers of national awareness, those politicians with a sense of responsibility for their people, looked for the paths of understanding both between the nationalities and the countries. In this part of Europe alone, not to mention other parts of the world, the fate of many millions of people depends on this.

This responsibility is made particularly serious by the fact that the final objective of the people living in these regions is the building of socialism. In other words, the observance of the Leninist norms of the policy on nationalities could favorably or unfavorably influence the realization of the social tasks on the international scale and could influence the credibility of the practice of the ideas of socialism. And we know, do we not, that declarations are hardly sufficient. (?Apparently) we have to watch a continuous series of tiny measures if we want to supervise the real assertion of principles: for example, such things as--and I am happy to report on them--a Slovak poet who recently won a Slovak literary prize because he translated the Hungarian poets in Czechoslovakia into his mother tongue, and a German poetess in Hungary, also not long ago, obtained a Ziegmond Moricz scholarship. Let us rejoice at the good news and let us see the tasks, because there are still many of them and not only in Hungary.

POSSIBLE NEXT FRENCH DEFENSE MINISTER INTERVIEWED

LD162212 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1400 GMT 16 May 81

[From the "168 Hours" program; statements by Charles Hernu in French with superimposed Hungarian translation]

[Text] It was announced on Friday that the new president of the French Republic is Francois Mitterrand. The new president will form his government in the near future. According to observers, his minister of defense is likely to be Charles Hernu, the mayor of Villeaubanne. Laszlo Sziklai interviewed him by telephone:

[Begin recording] [Question] Mr Hernu, I expect the decisions have already been made as to the measures that you will be taking. According to reports, the new president will disolve the National Assembly.

[Answer] The new president of the French Republic, Francois Mitterrand, will probably announce on 24 May that he is dissolving the French National Assembly. However, I would like to stress that this is not 100 percent certain as yet. As far as I know, according to the constitution, the French president can dissolve the National Assembly only once a year. The possibility of solution has always been an important card in the president's hand. If Mitterrand were to play this card now, he would be unable to play it again for a long time to come.

[Question] Why doesn't he try to govern with a socialist cabinet, despite the rightwing National Assembly?

[Answer] In our view the election result demonstrates that France is moving to the left. The rightwing parties have lost the majority in the country. However, in the National Assembly they still form the majority. Francois Mitterrand does not want to work with a rightwing majority in the National Assembly. We are confident that the enthusiasm which accompanied the advance of the left wing at the elections on 10 May will carry us further ahead and that eventually we will be able to govern with a comfortable leftwing majority in the National Assembly. Besides the socialists, the communists and the leftwing radicals would participate in this majority.

[Question] You have just mentioned the communists. In your opinion, will there be a place for communist ministers in Mitterrand's government?

[Answer] When Mitterrand was elected president of the French Republic, he said that he wanted to govern the country not as the president of the socialists but representing the interests of the people as a whole. However, we have to wait for the elections to the National Assembly before we can work out the question of collaboration within the government. Then we shall want to meet the leaders of the Communist Party in order to discuss the question of cooperation. If we can come to an agreement, then we shall work out a so-called government treaty which will set out the rules of our cooperation. At present, all I can say is that we have not yet begun these negotiations.

[Question] There were disquieting reports at the beginning of the week about the panic on the Paris Bourse. It was also said that there was great speculation in the franc. This could easily lead to the weakening of the French franc.

[Answer] Look, this was true during the first 2 days of the week; by Wednesday and Thursday the buyers had appeared in the market, and the value of the franc also strengthened within a few days. Naturally, a part was played in this by the fact that one of the president's economic advisers reassured the small shareholders that the shares of the enterprises to be nationalized would be purchased not at the price on the day but on the basis of an average over a longer time.

[Question] Does this mean that some of the capitalists have confidence in you?

[Answer] Look, we do not look for the favor of the big capitalists. Mitterrand will certainly announce those measures of nationalization which he promised during the election campaign.

[Question] I have heard analyses according to which some capitalists would like you to reconstruct the economy and lead France out of the economic crisis. What is your opinion on this?

[Answer] The Socialist Party certainly does not want to be the savior of the capitalist system.

[Question] Up to now the relations between France and West Germany have had a determining effect on the political atmosphere in West Europe. According to observers, the personal, good relations between Giscard d'Estaing and Helmut Schmidt played a role in this. Do you count on the continuation of this good relationship? Do you think that cooperation between the French and West German socialists can facilitate the victory of social democrats in other countries of Europe?

[Answer] What surprised me was that the governments of the countries close to France--I am thinking primarily of geographical proximity here--failed to appreciate the extent to which the French people had had enough of Giscard's policies, and how much they wanted to change. This change is now a fact and every government in the world must face up to this. Naturally, Francois Mitterrand's relations with Willi Brandt are better than they are with Schmidt. However, in my view the West German chancellor is a politician who is aware of his responsibilities and who will evaluate events in a realistic spirit. Regarding cooperation among the social democrats, this is what we hope for. We hope that in Greece, Spain, Portugal and in other West European countries, the social democrats will soon gain control.

[Question] In the capitals of the socialist countries approval and agreement were evoked when Giscard d'Estaing went to Warsaw last year and met Leonid Brezhnev. However, the presidential candidate of the Socialist Party criticized Giscard for this during the election campaign. It thus seemed to us that the policy of detente was represented by the ex-president.

[Answer] First of all I wish to make clear that Mitterrand attacked not Leonid Brezhnev, but rather Giscard d'Estaing for going to Warsaw unprepared, without any recommendations. The Socialist Party criticized Giscard also because he said different things to his various partners. We would like to represent a uniform and consistent position in terms of everyone. As for what you have said about the policy of detente, I would like to draw your attention to the fact that Mitterrand said on several occasions during his election campaign that he would come forward with new recommendations for working out a collective security threaty which would strengthen our friendship with the Soviet Union. I can also tell you that Mitterrand will soon work out in more specific detail his ideas and recommendations concerning the limitation of medium-range nuclear missiles. The continuation of the policy of detente and the question of European security and disarmament are at least as important for the new president as they were for his predecessor. [end recording]

BUDAPEST REPORTS ON REAGAN, WEINBERGER REMARKS

LD180954 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 0500 GMT 18 May 81

[Istvan Kulcsar report--recorded]

[Text] Reagan had originally intended to speak on foreign affairs.

But in the end he spoke about economic issues and general questions of principle--according to American commentators because the new administration has still, almost 4 months after entering office, not worked out its foreign policy ideas fully. Reagan said that communism had to be eliminated from the history of mankind. Before and during the President's speech hundreds of university students demonstrated against the American support for the rightwing junta in El Salvador.

Defense Secretary Weinberger, who participated in a half-hour television program on Sunday, said that he did not believe that SALT II would ever come into force. Nonetheless, in answer to a question he confirmed that the U.S. administration was for the time being adhering to the stipulations of the signed but unratified treaty. Weinberger said that the administration was much more concerned with reaching an agreement on the limitation of European medium-range nuclear missiles than on the strategic offensive weapons which SALT dealt with.

VISIT OF CYPRIOT FOREIGN MINISTER REPORTED

Talks With Puja

LD152046 Budapest MTI in English 1723 GMT 15 May 81

[Text] Budapest, 15 May (MTI)--Official Hungarian-Cypriot foreign ministerial talks began on Friday in Budapest. Frigyes Puja and Nikolaos Rolandhis--who arrived in Hungary on Thursday evening as guest of the Hungarian foreign minister--reviewed the development of bilateral relations, as well as questions of the international situation of mutual interest. The cordial talks were attended by Istvan Dobos, Hungarian ambassador to Cyprus, and Angelos Angelides, ambassador of the Republic of Cyprus to Hungary.

At the end of the talks, in the noon hours, Pal Losonczi, president of the Presidential Council, received in the parliament building Nikolaos Rolandhis. The Cypriot foreign minister was also received in Parliament by Gyorgy Lazar, chairman of the Council of Ministers.

The cordial meetings were attended by Frigyes Puja, as well as Istvan Dobos and Angelos Angelides.

Press Conference

LD170354 Budapest MTI in English 1018 GMT 16 May 81

[Quotation marks as received]

[Text] Budapest, 15 May (MTI)--Nikolaos Rolandhis, Cyprian foreign minister currently on a visit here at [words indistinct] colleague Frigyes Puja Friday afternoon met pressmen in Budapest. At the press conference the foreign minister evaluated his talks in Hungary stressing that his visit will help to tighten the relations of the two countries. During the talks with President Pal Losonczi, Premier Gyorgy Lazar and Foreign Minister Frigyes Puja they discussed many subjects but especially issues of the international and European situation.

Speaking about Hungarian-Cyprian relations Nikolaos Rolandhis underlined: "Our political relations are very good. The Cyprian Government highly appreciates that Hungary consistently supports the independence, sovereignty and non-aligned policy of Cyprus. At the talks with Mr Puja we agreed that there are further prospects to broadening relations in the economic, commercial and cultural areas alike.

In answer to questions Nikolaos Rolandhis said: The Cyprian question cannot be solved under the auspices of either NATO or any other military bloc. He said that the Soviet Union had proposed that an international conference be convened to settle the question and that Cyprus accepted this proposal.

Elaborating the importance of the Madrid meeting the foreign minister explained that his government has been supporting the idea of convening the meeting.

"We are convinced that the conference will be fruitful, will end with concrete results as this is the interest of the whole of Europe. As a country that has much suffered from that the Helsinki recommendations have not been implemented fully, we attach very great significance to conferences of this type. At the same time we hold that Madrid cannot be the forum of solving regional questions like the Cyprian one. Neither is its task to settle concrete international questions but rather to base theoretically the general process of continuing detente," said Nikolaos Rolandhis in conclusion.

In the evening Frigyes Puja gave dinner in honour of his guest.

More on Talks, Departure

LD170404 Budapest MTI in English 1723 GMT 16 May 81

[Text] Budapest, 16 May (MTI)--Nikolaos Rolandhis, foreign minister of the Republic of Cyprus, who visited Hungary as guest of Hungarian Foreign Minister Frigyes Puja, left Budapest on Saturday at the end of his official visit.

According to information received about the talks between the Hungarian and Cypriot foreign ministers, Frigyes Puja and Nikolaos Rolandhis held profound exchange of views in a cordial atmosphere on the development of relations between the two countries, the possibilities of further strengthening cooperation, as well as questions of the general world political situation.

The foreign ministers stated with satisfaction that the relations of the two countries are developing in a welcome way in several areas. In the interest of further developing cooperation they agreed to mutually eliminate the obligatory visa system for diplomatic and service passports, to conclude an agreement for avoiding double taxation, to prepare for signing the Hungarian-Cypriot agreement on judicial assistance in civil matters. The foreign ministers see possibilities for developing relations in the field of economy, culture, science and education.

In the course of talks held on actual international questions the partners stated that their views in several fundamental questions coincide or are similar. The ministers emphasized that there is need for the active commitment of all countries for strengthening peace, international security and detente, for checking the armaments race, for actual disarmament, for equal international cooperation.

The ministers expressed their hope that the Madrid meeting--in the work of which both countries take an active part--will successfully contribute to preserving detente, strengthening international security and expanding mutually advantageous cooperation. They considered it specially important that constructive agreements be reached at the Madrid meeting, including an agreement for convening a European military detente and disarmament conference.

In connection with the Cyprus question the Hungarian foreign minister assured his partner of the unchanged character of the standpoint of the Hungarian People's Republic.

Nikolaos Rolandhis invited Frigyes Puja for an official visit to Cyprus. The invitation was accepted with thanks.

ACZEL'S VISIT TO FINLAND, RETURN REPORTED

LD162329 Budapest MTI in English 1024 GMT 16 May 81

[Text] Helsinki, 16 May (MTI)--Gyorgy Aczel, member of the HSWP Political Committee and deputy head of the Hungarian Government, was seen on Friday by Urho Kaleva Kekkonen, president of the Finnish Republic. Before that he was seen by the Finnish Premier Mauno Koivisto. On Friday still Gyorgy Aczel called on the Foreign Ministry to meet with Foreign Minister Paavo Vayrynen.

He also made a brief excursion to the north of Finland.

During his visit in Finland, which started on Monday, the Hungarian deputy premier took part in a televised debate with Jan-Magnus Jansson, editor-in-chief of the Swedish language daily HUFVUDSTADSBLADET. At the headquarters of the Finnish--Hungarian Society he received the Gold Badge of the society.

Gyorgy Aczel met also with Aarne Saarinen, president of the Finnish Communist Party, which is preparing for its 19th congress, as well as with other party leaders.

He had talks with Kalevi Sorsa, president of the Finnish Social-Democratic Party, and met with Kalevi Kivisto, second minister of public education and president of the Finnish People's [words indistinct].

Gyorgy Aczel was seen off at the Helsinki airport by Arvo Aalto, secretary-general of the Finnish CP, and by Anna-Liisa Hyvonen, member of the party Political Committee.

Gyorgy Aczel arrived back in Hungary on Saturday.

MSZMP SENDS GREETINGS ON CPCZ' 60TH ANNIVERSARY

AU151136 Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 14 May 81 p 3

["The CPCZ Is 60 Years Old; Message by the MSZMP Central Committee"]

[Text] On the 60th anniversary of the establishment of the CPCZ, the MSZMP Central Committee sent the following message to the CPCZ Central Committee:

To the CPCZ Central Committee, Prague.

Dear comrades, on behalf of the MSZMP, the Hungarian Communists and our working people as a whole, we send comradely greetings to the communists and peoples of Czechoslovakia on the occasion of the 60th anniversary of the CPCZ's establishment.

The Marxist-Leninist vanguard of Czechoslovakia's worker class, which, gathering the best sons of the working people, led the struggle against capitalist oppression and exploitation, took command of the popular resistance against the fascist invaders and, through the Victorious February 1948, created the power of the worker class, which opened new historical prospects for the continued soical and national ascent of Czechoslovakia, was established in the era of the world revolutionary upsurge that followed the Great October Socialist Revolution.

Under party leadership, the working people of Czechoslovakia have attained magnificent and inspiring results on the path of more than 3 decades of socialist construction, a path that included struggles and trials as well. The Czechoslovak communists can be rightly proud of the fact that their country today has a modern large-scale industry, advanced large-scale agriculture and a rich and varied culture and ensures a high standard of living for its working people. These achievements and a consistent and active peace policy enhance the CSSR's international prestige.

The CPCZ, with its rich revolutionary past and experiences in socialist construction, is a respected detachment of the international communist and workers movement and a contributor to the movement's successes.

Fraternal friendship and internationalist cooperation between the Czechoslovak and Hungrian communists can look back on a splendid past of six decades. It is our resolute intention to continue strengthening relations in this spirit, for the good of the cause of peace and social progress, between our countries and peoples and the MSZMP and the CPCZ.

On the day of this outstanding anniversary, we wish you and, through you, the Czechoslovak Communists and working people, further successes in accomplishing the objectives laid down at the 16th party congress, building an advanced socialist society and making your fatherland prosper.

BRIEFS

AGRICULTURE AGREEMENT WITH USSR--A cooperation agreement has been signed in Budapest by Valentin Mesyats, Soviet minister of agriculture and chairman of the Union Council of Kolkhozes and Istvan Szabo, president of the Hungarian National Council of Agricultural Cooperative Societies. According to this, direct relations between the two organizations and between the Soviet kolkhoz and Hungarian agricultural cooperatives, as well as their economic and (?political) programs, will be (?coordinated). [Text] [Budapest in Hungarian to Europe 1900 GMT 16 May 81 LD]

AMBASSADOR TO SFRY HONORED--Belgrade, May 14 (MTI)--Cvijetin Mijatovic, president of the Presidium of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, received on Thursday Jozsef Halasz, ambassador of the Hungarian People's Republic to Belgrade, for a farewell visit and handed over the Yugoslav Order of Banner decorated with ribbon to the Hungarian ambassador on this occasion. [Text] [Budapest MTI in English 1734 GMT 14 May 81 LD]

MACEDONIAN OFFICIAL'S ARRIVAL--At the invitation of Jozsef Marjai, deputy premier of the Council of Ministers, Blagoj Popov, president of the Macedonian Republic's Executive Council, arrived for an official friendly visit in Budapest on Wednesday. Official talks began at the parliament in the afternoon. Further possibilities for cooperation are being scrutinized at the talks. [Text] [Budapest MAGYAR HIRLAP in Hungarian 7 May 81 p 4 AU]

DANISH CONSTRUCTION MINISTER'S VISIT--Budapest, 10 May (MTI)--The Danish delegation headed by Housing Minister Erling Olsen has concluded its negotiations in Hungary. It was invited by Hungarian construction and urban development and its hosts reviewed the development of bilateral technical-enomomic relations and studied the possibilities of their further expansion in various spheres of construction with particular attention to industrial cooperation. Erling Olsen was also received by Hungarian Finance Minister Istvan Hetenyi. [Budapest MTI in English 1708 GMT 10 May 81 LD]

CANADIAN PARLIAMENTARY DELEGATION--At the invitation of the National Assembly, a delegation of the Canadian Senate and House of Commons led by Senate President Jean Louis Marchand arrived in Budapest on Sunday. On Monday, Jenos Vancsa, minister of agriculture and food, received the delegation. He informed the guests about Hungary's foodstuff production and agricultural-political endeavors, and they exchanged views about agricultural cooperation between the two countries. The delegation then visited a Dunavarsany producer cooperative. [Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 5 May 81 p 5 AU]

GRABSKI ADDRESSES PZPR CONFERENCE 14 MAY

LD151702 Warsaw PAP in Russian 2100 GMT 14 May 81

[Text] [Passage indistinct] The conference [of PZPR factory committee secretaries which began on 14 May at the PZPR Central Committee in Warsaw] was opened and chaired by Stanislaw Kania, PZPR Central Committee first secretary. He drew attention to the fact that such a conference is being held for the second time this year. S. Kania noted that the conference is taking place exactly 2 months before the ninth party congress and stressed that one of the most important aims of this conference is to discuss the definition and conditions of the party's successful work and the question of what strengthens its positions among the working class and all of the working people.

The conference was attended by the following PZPR Central Committee Politburo and Secretariat members: Kazimierz Barcikowski, Tadeusz Grabski, Stefan Olszowski, Roman Ney, Zdzislaw Kurowski and Stanislaw Gabrielski. Andrzej Jedynak, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, was also present.

The opening speech was made by Tadeusz Grabski, Politburo member and PZPR Central Committee secretary. He noted that the 10th plenum fixed the date of the long-awaited ninth extraordinary party congress and adopted the basic documents and agenda. We are marching to the ninth congress with a firm will to undertake changes in the party's program and statute which (?will promote and strengthen the party's Marxist-Leninist features).

The time that remains before the Ninth PZPR Congress is a most important and at the same time most difficult period in the party's life. In the current precongress discussion differences of views and positions must be manifested, for otherwise it would not be a discussion. The main thing is that it not overflow the limits of party spirit and that it serve the strengthening of the party's unity and that it serve the strengthening of the party's unity and its workers' and Marxist-Leninist character. The course of elections within the party shows that prudence and responsibility of comrades in primary party organizations are maintaining the upper hand. Trust in a part of the older figures has been confirmed; and some of them are being replaced by younger ones who are better known in their environment and better prepared. However, the fact that the number of workers in leading bodies is small should be evaluated in a negative manner.

The program theses for the ninth congress have already been published. Now it is necessary to accentuate strongly the need for the party to initiate a broad discussion on the theses of this program in order to make the program reflect more fully the aspirations and hopes of the party's rank and file members. The entire nation should express its creative and concrete attitude to the program theses. However, there are still certain attempts to discredit as a whole all documents prepared for the congress. We shall keep a vigilant and attentive watch over this business. The wholesome negation of everything is just as much a mistake as is the negation of the truth that during the 36 years of existence of People's Poland the foundations for public, economic and cultural life of our people have been laid.

We are a Marxist-Leninist party and we live in a socialist state which is a member of the socialist community. Our strength and stabilization of the political system within the country influence the balance of forces and relations in Europe and the world.

Poland cannot be a stake in a political game of imperialist forces against the Soviet Union. He who is willing to assist in this game will objectively be acting against the vital interests of Poland. To counter such trends is therefore a matter for the whole party and all its members, T. Grabski stressed.

Various forces function in Poland. (?Some of them act) from class interests which are either hostile to our socialist program or under the influence of hostile ideologies. The provocative actions broadly conducted by Solidarity which are directed against the forces that maintain public order weaken our country and state and the security of our citizens.

What this practice may lead to can be judged best on the basis of the latest events in Otwock. The burning of the Citizens' Militia headquarters building, hindering the fire brigade's work, and the excited crowd taking under protection two hooligans for the sole reason that they had been detained by the militia--all this is a manifestation of ordinary anarchy. That shameful incident was motivated not by a passion for democracy nor by a sense of justice, but by a desire to oppose the authorities.

The unity of the party which acts in favor of socialist renewal and the activation of all forces to overcome the profound economic difficulties are of paramount importance in the process of restoring public and political stability within the country. Toward this goal should be directed the initiatives of the party and state leadership and of all cadres on whom the atmosphere of the party's activeness now depends.

Further Comrade T. Grabski noted that the conviction is becoming increasingly rooted among the population that rescuing the economy from today's crisis situation--which is still getting worse--demands urgent measures. These measures are: to determine the priority of economic aims from the point of view of their importance in meeting public requirements; to provide the enterprises which produce goods needed for the people's existence with everything necessary for production; and to change fundamentally the structure of production.

The full use of growth intensification factors, the secretary of the Central Committee stated, will become possible only after the economic reforms are implemented.

Having noted that during the last three quarters the fall in production was spread to all ministries and almost to all branches, T. Grabski said that the reduced output of industrial goods leads to a serious restriction of our export opportunities. It is necessary to put special emphasis on the significance of the economic aid rendered to us during this difficult period by fraternal socialist countries, especially the USSR.

One of the main conditions for the way out from the present crisis and for the country's successful economic development in the future lies in a reform of the system within which the national economy functions. The party's influence and strength in a reformed economic system will depend to a great extent on how the party organization will utilize the period preparatory to this reform. The situation on the eve of the ninth congress demands taking effective, clear and precise actions and fully mobilizing all party forces.

T. Grabski's speech was followed by a discussion of the country's most important problems and of preparations to the Ninth Extraordinary PZPR Congress.

KANIA, OTHERS AT KATOWICE MINERS' ACTIVISTS' MEETING

Zabinski, Glanowski Speak

LD161838 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1512 GMT 16 May 81

[Excerpt] A precongress meeting of miners' activists held in Zabrze was attended by Stanislaw Kania, the first secretary of the party Central Committee. Those present included Politburo members Andrzej Zabinski, first secretary of the party voivodship committee in Katowice, and Gerard Gabrys; Politburo candidate member Roman Ney, secretary of the party Central Committee; and Deputy Premier Andrzej Jedynak.

Opening the meeting, Andrzej Zabinski spoke on the progress of the precongress debate in the Katowice Voivodship. He stated that at present there is no more urgent issue than the preparations for the ninth extraordinary party congress. In particular, during this period all party members must display great activity in the formulation of programs and in overcoming the everyday economic difficulties afflicting the country. This objective will be served by the stepping up of coal extraction, among other things.

The Katowice Voivodship is still the industrial heart of Poland. But the myth about this region has been replaced by grim and often cruel reality. The pollution in Silesia is much greater than in other parts of the country. The region is ecologically ruined. Meanwhile, supplies are much poorer than in other parts of the country. This is true of detergents, for which the demand in the Katowice Voivodship, because of the high degree of pollution and the specific traits of industry, is higher than anywhere else in the country.

This is connected, among other things, with concrete proposals and demands addressed to the government. An improvement of the fuel balance sheet in the country must be accompanied, on the one hand, by increased coal output and, on the other, by a program to save coal, Andrzej Zabinski said. Referring to numerous suggestions submitted to the voivodship committee, he stated that it is also imperative that the government should accelerate work on the introduction of the economic reform.

A report on the state of the Ministry of Mining was furnished by Minister Mieczyslaw Glanowski who, speaking about the role of coal in our economy, stated that daily extraction has now reached the prestrike level and amount at present to 610,000-620,000 tons per 24 hours. For these results the miners deserve words of recognition and gratitude.

The current shortage of coal, the minister stressed, results exclusively from the reduction of working hours. The program designed to step up coal extraction which was worked out by the ministry gives preference to the intensification of extraction during normal working days. Even so, assuming that output per 24 hours will increase in the fourth quarter of this year to 650,000 tons, this year's extraction during working days will amount to less than 160 million tons. This is well below the needs of the economy. Thus, voluntary Saturday work by miners is essential as is a search for various possibilities to increase output.

The ministry, Mieczyslaw Glanowski said, has a concrete program on this issue and it counts on the commitment of the workforces. In addition, we are ready, the minister said, to accept any constructive proposals conducive to the improvement of the country's fuel balance sheet.

Since the liquidation--following a Solidarity proposal--of the so-called "mobilization fund," that is additional pay for Saturday work, much fewer miners report for work on the sixth day of the week, which is free for miners. The results achieved during the last two Saturdays are much below the figure achieved in the first quarter. What makes it impossible at present to increase output on weekdays is above all the shortage of manpower and immense supply difficulties.

The ministry's efforts aimed at solving these problems and at creating suitable working and living conditions for miners do not always bring desired results.

In the mining industry there are still many thousands of families waiting for accommodation, and this year the ministry will build only 6,400 apartments and 500 one-family houses. In addition, nearly 9,000 families are waiting for apartments which were allocated them in the period 1976-80.

Recently a decision was made that these allocations will be implemented this year, or next year.

Kania Address

LD161944 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1740 GMT 16 May 81

["Extensive excerpts" from speech by Stanislaw Kania, first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee, on 16 May at a precongress meeting of party activists from collieries and mining enterprises in Zabrze in Katowice Voivodship--recorded]

[Text] Dear comrades, I am very glad to participate in today's mining conference of the party aktive of the voivodship's coal industry.

We are conducting our debate during a significant period. In just under 60 days our party congress will begin its debates. At the congress we will formulate the party program for the next few years. We will produce the outlines, the shape of socialist renewal, that is, the development of socialist democracy, and the restoration to the party of Leninist principles in practice. We shall forge roads for the modernization, management and governing of the country, for the management of the economy and the governing of the country. [as heard] We shall draft the plan for emerging from our great difficulties, from the deep political and economic crisis from which our country is still suffering.

We are all aware of this. It was stated during the discussion at today's conference. It gave proof to the belief that our party is growing in strength, here, in Katowice Voivodship, among miners. The position of party activists, of basic party organizations, and the conviction that they constitute the foundations of the strength of the entire party, are growing.

The discussion has brought forth quite a lot of material for consideration. This was truly a fervent party discussion; it was sharp, critical, penetrating into all spheres of our life, and it did not spare any of the many levels of leadership functioning within the party, including the central leadership.

The period during which we are conducting this debate will no doubt go down in history, because the fate of our country and of socialism is in the balance.

We have to overcome difficulties and gain control over conflicts of a kind which our socialist country has never before experienced in its history. The discussion, from Comrade Zabinski's paper to the speech made by the last participant in the debate, expressed the unbreakable conviction that there cannot be a retreat from this line of policy, since it is the will of our party and since it gives the most profound expression to the feelings and ideas of the working class, of the brotherhood of miners of which you, here, constitute a part, which you represent, and whose ideas you express.

I am profoundly convinced that, when formulating the program and the beginning of the socialist renewal covering the next few years, mapping out the line to be followed in overcoming economic difficulties, and at the same time, as has been rightly suggested here, also making an assessment of what has been happening--an assessment which embraces the functioning of all the elements of the party, including the central element, in recent months commencing from the memorable September plenum of the Central Committee at which we outlined the course of socialist renewal--our congress will most certainly approve this course; it will also demonstrate that there cannot be any retreat from it. This is the tone of all the meetings being held before the congress and the tone of the discussions at the party report and election meetings.

It is worth noting here that miners are working extremely well in their normal working hours. A tribute should be paid to all those employed in the coal mining industry and a vote of thanks is due from our party, from the Central Committee, from the authorities of People's Poland. This is proved by figures. Nevertheless, it is a fact that coal output has declined considerably and that the present state of coal production threatens our ability to meet even our minimal needs. Even in a normal winter, a winter without too much hard frosty weather, there may be power supply difficulties which we have never encountered before.

This must affect population living standards and will also cause a further fall in the national income. We really cannot affort this. If the present trends are maintained, that is if this is the third year of a declining national income, then we shall not resolve any problems, including social or investment problems or those to do with the satisfaction of current needs or with resolving our future problems. A sudden fall in coal extraction brought a halt to the work of cement plants. This necessarily affected the scale of housing construction which we also cannot afford. It is unnecessary to stress the importance of coal in foreign trade and in our relations with the West. Coal is an important source of foreign currencies. The importance of coal in relations with the socialist countries is also significant, for instance in our relations with the GDR.

In exchange for coal we receive raw materials for which we would have to pay in dollars. Failure to keep our agreements with the GDR, Czechoslovakia and other countries causes a violent disruption in the supply of raw materials which are indispensable for our industry.

Therefore, comrades, it must be stressed that miners have in their hands an important key to the control of the critical situation in the country. It is the duty of the authorities of People's Poland, the government, as well as the Politburo, to listen attentively to all your assessments, remarks and suggestions which, in sum total, provide the answer as to which way this great national task is to be implemented. We will meet halfway all suggestions that facilitate the work of miners and bring an indispensable increase of extraction. No one has a right, either in this hall or outside, to question the 5-day working week as a right of miners, who are hard-working people. Since we regard things as comanagers of the country, it is obvious that coal mining will not meet its obligations toward the national economy by operating 5 days only. What to do? What kind of employment action should be taken? What sort of remuneration--not necessarily monetary remuneration and not necessarily the incentive fund--should be used? Perhaps, as was proposed from this rostrum, the answer is to reward work on free Saturdays not only with compensatory time off work, but with the chance to recover ones strength at well organized rest places. Perhaps such an obligation should be in force under the supervision of doctors. A detailed examination, a report on the state of health of miners is really necessary in order to mark a starting point for active medical care for miners.

In Poland we can afford to place such a task before the medical service. Comrades stressed that it is not for us, even in this hall, which constitutes a broad representation of party organizations in mining, to decide what systems to introduce in order to increase extraction. That is profoundly correct. I think that it is our common duty, and the duty of party branches in the government [as heard] and the Ministry of Mining to develop a discussion with everybody in the collieries who understands what a great and important task it is. Most of all discussions should take place with trade unions, with the union of miners, and with Solidarity, which is a leading force among miners.

But the miners trade union too is regaining its strength and its influence is growing and we are happy about this.

Such talks are essential, since what matters is that we arrive at such solutions which will create a state of understanding, and not of tension, among the workforce.

We shall work to accomplish all this, but the problems cannot be delayed until later months. Every Saturday means a further sharpening of the difficulties from which our country is suffering. Every change in this system of extraction means the easing of such difficulties.

We must also take a long-term look at mining. What should be done? What funds should be allocated? What systems should be introduced to make miner's work both lighter and safer, but also more productive?

We have heard many proposals here from this rostrum. I can also say from my own experience what hard work means. That was long ago, in the years of my youth. Today I can say that my function is not easy, as you have stressed in conversations with me. I am aware of my responsibility to the party and to you for what was entrusted to me, not only for how we work, but for what results are produced.

I am convinced, however, that there is no harder work than miner's toil. There is no work more dangerous than the struggle against nature. And there is no work more responsible than yours. That is how it always has been, and this is particularly important today.

I think that it is the duty of the Central Committee, and my duty too, to cherish the high prestige of mining work, the high reputation of miners who, as you have stressed, are the vanguard of our working class. And that is so. That is how this should be. We shall therefore create the best possible conditions for the development of the coal industry.

We will have to examine a whole range of problems which were repeatedly raised by comrade [name indistinct] in recent weeks at sessions of the Politburo, problems linked with the dangers to our natural environment here. We will have to work out a very clear program.

It is difficult here to make declarations or pledges because time does not encourage such pledges and one would like to keep one's word. Such a program must nevertheless be worked out in order to have a full view of the situation. And, no doubt the first commandment which ought to apply here in protecting the natural environment in Silesia and the Basin is not to make things worse, not to do any harm. I think that in the recent past there was much activity of this kind, activity which further complicated the situation in protecting the natural environment. We must therefore examine all undertakings in this sphere.

You have submitted several questions to me, comrades. I accept your invitation to visit Jastrzebie, as I said during the break in the meeting. My lack of response to your previous invitations was not caused by a dislike for Jastrzebie. It has nothing to do with the fact that Jastrzebie was the center of strike conflict and an agreement was signed there. It was signed, as you know, not to spite the Central Committee but with the agreement of the Central Committee. Therefore, there is no need for suspicion, as there are no grounds for such suspicions that the attitude to Jastrzebie is one of dislike. What happened in July and August in (?our) country was the true indication of the workers' protest against various neglects, not just as regards welfare, but neglects which concerned the dignity of miners and workers and their situation, not just as employees but also as citizens.

Somebody asked, if I can repeat his words: What was it like at the Central Committee plenum; [word indistinct] that I was some kind of a financial magnate, as you said here. I was appointed at the plenum, at the Sixth Plenum of the Central Committee, and of course there were no such questions (?there). There could not have been such questions, nobody could suspect me of being a magnate, as was said here. I can reply briefly and to the point: This is yet another bit of gossip, gossip which concerns various of our activists.

Now to matters of public law and order. There are enough reasons to worry about the state of public order. Today your voivodship police chief informed me that last night in Katowice an attempt was made by 30 or so young people to cause a disturbance. This attempt was ended by the resolute but civilized reaction of the police, supported by over 60 cabdrivers. All the culprits have been arrested in accordance with the law. [applause]

Comrades, I would like to hope that the time of precongress work, not quite 60 days, will contribute toward a consolidation of party resilience, its strength and its position and will serve everything which enhances the authority of the party and which overcomes the numerous difficulties. I would like to wish this for you, for the voivodship committee, for the executive and for Comrade Zabinski, who proves to be a man of foresight in fighting for the interests of Katowice Voivodship, which was recently reinforced by Comrade Gabrys in the work of the Politburo. I think that all this will favor the consolidation of the position of the voivodship as the main forge of the strength of the People's Poland. Thank you. [applause]

PAP Reports Kania Speech

LD171858 Warsaw PAP in Russian 1500 GMT 17 May 81

[Text] Warsaw, 17 May (PAP)--As already reported, a meeting was held at Zabrze on 16 May by the party aktiv of mines and other mining enterprises; it was addressed by Stanislaw Kania, first secretary of the Central Committee of the PZPR. Extracts from his speeches were transmitted yesterday. Following is an extended text of his speech.

The 9th congress of the party, said S. Kania, will define the program of the party for the next few years and will outline the forms of socialist renewal, that is the development of socialist democracy and the reestablishment of Lenin's norms in the practical activities of the party.

The congress will indicate the ways leading to modern methods of directing the country and the national economy and will determine the plan for bringing the country out of the profound political and economic crisis in which it currently finds itself.

The fate of the country and the fate of socialism is being decided upon today. We must overcome difficulties and eliminate conflicts such as our country has never before experienced. There is no retreat from the line of socialist renewal, because this is the will of our party and because in this the party reflects the most profound ideas and feelings of the working class, including the miners. The congress will determine the program for the next few years and will make assessments; it will undoubtedly confirm this line.

Much hope is expressed throughout the party that we shall come out of the crisis, reestablish the great prestige of the party and lead Poland onto the path of unhindered socialist development. However, in the discussions one can also feel weariness as the crisis makes itself felt in all spheres of life. Will things get better? Everything possible should be done to ensure that, without fail, there is more justice in our life.

[Words indistinct] which would meet the expectations of the members of the party; consequently, a special commission was established at the last plenary session to launch various measures aimed at speeding up the process of bringing to account the people who were most responsible for the crisis which developed in our country.

The planned changes in the statute of the party had been conditioned by the endeavor to consolidate Lenin's norms of party life within the life of our party. This is because these norms are the source of the strength of the party and because they release the energy and the intellectual potential of party members. These changes have been conditioned also by the endeavor to create the necessary guarantees protecting the socialist development of the country and protecting the party from new shocks. These guarantees are derived from the profound democratic character of the procedures within the party, beginning with the elections. The limitation of the terms of holding party offices should especially concern executive organs, since routine is dangerous there.

The most important issues include the collective manner of decisionmaking, the principle of responsibility and the principle of a democratic check of the executive organs by the party elements at the various levels. They also include the question of the scope of the powers of the first secretary of the Central Committee. It must be ensured that his authority does not grow to excess because he does not need such overgrown authority. The first secretary needs considerable powers, especially in organizing the collective work and in the sphere of control. However, he does not need to have the authority to make decisions or any right to make important decisions; yet this was precisely what has happened on occasion in our history. Herein lies one of the material causes of our crisis. These guarantees should include the necessity for establishing a very precise system of decisionmaking in our state. Our system if far from perfect. Socialism has advantages over capitalism in the sphere of the direction of economic processes; these advantages are widely acknowledged by almost everyone.

[Passage indistinct] coal is an important source of earning indispensable currency. In our relations with the socialist countries we used to receive various types of raw materials in exchange for coal. Our failure to fulfill our contracts leads to a sharp deterioration in the deliveries of raw materials which are indispensable for our industries. In their hands miners hold an important key to bringing the country out of the state of crisis.

Seeing how difficult their work is nobody can dispute the miners' right to a 5-day work week. However, the coal mining industry will not fulfill its obligations to the national economy if it works only five days a week. It is necessary to launch a discussion at all mines among people who understand how important this task is, and it is necessary, with the trade unions--both Industrial Branch Trade Unions and Solidarity--to give some thought to the type of system that must be introduced in the mining industry in order to ensure an increase in the output of coal.

In the conclusion of his speech the first secretary of the Central Committee again referred to issues connected with the preparations for the party congress. The congress will elect the executive organs of the party and will invest them with moral prestige worthy of the historic tasks which the party is now facing. No one else in the party can carry out this important mission.

PZPR OFFICIALS ATTEND LOCAL PRECONGRESS MEETINGS

LD161636 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0400 GMT 16 May 81

[Excerpt] The election campaign of delegates to the Ninth PZPR Congress and conferences at all party levels are accompanied by a general critical discussion in which members of the party leadership often take part. The party conference held at the Patnow and Konin powerplants yesterday was attended by Tadeusz Grabski and the conference at the Opole railway rolling stock repair plant was attended by Andrezej Zabinski.

Grabski at Powerplants

LD160156 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2200 GMT 15 May 81

[Text] The campaign preceding the ninth congress continues throughout the party. It takes place at report-back and election meetings and during conferences of the aktiv.

The conferences of the different levels and the election of delegates for the congress is accompanied by a general critical discussion in which members of the leadership of the PZPR are taking part.

Repair what has been damaged--these were the statements made by the speakers during the report-back and election conference of PZPR organizations at the Patnow and Konin powerplants, in which Politburo member and secretary of the PZPR Central Committee, Tadeusz Grabski, took part.

The worker knows very well wherein lies the strength of the declaration about renewal. We have heard it many times, said one of the speakers, Piotr Milczarek. The old methods of governing do not fit in with today's reality and they must undergo a decisive change. These changes can be implemented only by new people, he said.

Tadeusz Grabski stated that there are three elements which will determine whether the party will go to the congress strengthened. The first lies in party discussion and criticism--the foundation of the party. The second element will be the results of the existing election campaign. It is bound to be a disturbing fact, Tadeusz Grabski observed, that there are only a small number of workers elected as delegates to the extraordinary congress, or to conferences of a higher level. The third element is the action in the economic sphere. (Here we are facing?) the need to reduce the value of planned production and of curbing investments.

Tadeusz Grabski also reported that within the next few days the commission, of which he is chairman, which was set up at the ninth plenum to deal with the problem of bringing to justice persons suspected of fraud or other crimes, will have a talk with the former secretary of the PZPR Central Committee, Edward Gierek.

The object of this talk, according to Tadeusz Grabski, will be to obtain from Edward Gierek his own appraisal and explanations of the causes of the crisis and of his sense of coresponsibility for the present condition of the state and the country.

At the same time he announced that the 15-member commission will hold similar talks by the end of this month with the majority of the 48 representatives of the former party leadership and of representatives in the state leadership.

The speaker gave assurances that the commission, of which one half of the members are workers, has no intention of hiding anything or minimizing the guilt or responsibility of persons with whom the commission will be dealing.

A team of criminal law professors has been set up. The team will express its views on the different cases as regards the type of fraud or political or legal responsibility of the perpetrator.

Grabski in Ostrow Wielkpolski

LD162344 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2300 GMT 16 May 81

[Text] Tadeusz Grabski, member of the PZPR Politburo and secretary of the Central Committee, attended a party report-back and electoral conference at the railway rolling stock repair works named after Powstancy Wielkopolscy in Ostrow Wielkpolski.

Addressing the meeting, he presented the program and work plan of the special commission for establishing accountability, chaired by him, which was established by the 10th plenum. Grabski devoted extensive excerpts of his speech to the matters dealing with economic reform and the directions for resolving the present crisis. He said that every initiative to develop the home market and increase export production enhances the implementation of Premier Wojciech Jaruzelski's program.

Olszowski, Waszczuk, Rakowski

LD162201 Warsaw PAP in English 2038 GMT 16 May 81

[Text] The conference at the Elana chemical fibres plant in Torun today was attended by Political Bureau member, PUWP CC Secretary Stefan Olszowski. The meeting said incompetence and highhandedness in the past were responsible for decisions in conflict with social and ecomic laws. The fact that the nation's party masses were barred from effective control of these undertakings made it impossible to avert the crisis. Today, part of the people responsible for the past have still much to say, it was stressed.

Speaking of the neighbouring countries' concern, Stefan Olszowski admitted that there are reasons for it. He emphasized the need for strengthening the state as one of the fundamental conditions for producting changes and Poland's regaining a firm position in the world.

At a conference in Lesnia, southwestern Poland, which was attended by alternate member of the Political Bureau and CC Secretary Jerzy Waszczuk, the assembly said the time is over when a handful of people were taking decision on behalf of the entire working class. They also said only a democratic course of the PUWP Congress can guarantee genuine renewal in this country.

A district conference in Nowa Huta was attended by Vice-Premier Mieczyslaw Rakowski as delegate to the congress. Rakowski warned against [words indistinct] ideal programme of the 9th congress. The programme is based on the economic possibilities and the abilities of the authors, that is ourselves, he said. He also pointed to the growing destabilization of the country's economic life and called for restoring order and discipline of work. We should set up a front of commonsense to oppose undermining of authority in Poland, he declared. If we want to stick to the idea of the PUWP's leading role in the life of this country, we cannot just sit and watch the things that are going on here, he said.

Rakowski Interview

LD172214 Warsaw PAP in English 2035 GMT 17 May 81

[Report on PAP interview with Polish Deputy Premier Mieczyslaw Rakowski--time and place not given]

[Text] Warsaw, 17 May (PAP)--"I believe that if we maintain the present political trend in the country, that which is generally called renewal, it will not take months or even a year for the important changes to take place in our work. I assume that the whole decade will be devoted to reconstructions, to improving those structures which are worth preserving and the introduction of new ones to replace those which we consider outdated. Now the Polish society (?) joined to do away with a situation which lasted for years, but no great thing has been built in place of what has been torn down," Rakowski said.

Asked about his book "The December Coup", Rakowski said that it will be released in a week or two. Another book written by him, excerpts from which have been printed in the ZYCIE LITERACKIE weekly, will soon appear. The third one will be "From August Till December."

Rakowski also expressed the view that "it is a good thing when power is personified. It is good when people associate the work of a given institution with the man who stands at its head. What proved disastrous in the past was anonymous decision-making, as it opens up huge prospects for an abuse of power. Luckily, we have entered such a stage when no decision can be taken in an anonymous way", Rakowski said.

Among 41 delegates to the Krakow PUWP reporting and election conference, Deputy Premier Rakowski was elected with biggest number of votes.

Rakowski Elected Delegate

LD180632 Warsaw Domestic Service in Poland 2300 GMT 17 May 81

[Text] PAP has reported among the 41 delegates elected from Nowa Huta to attend the Krakow party report-back and election conference, the greatest number of votes was obtained by Deputy Premier Mieczyslaw Rakowski. Also chosen there as a delegate to the voivodship conference was chairman of the Main Board of the Union of Socialist Polish Youth, Jerzy Jaskiernia.

SILESIAN PARTY ORGANIZATIONS DISCUSS PZPR CONGRESS

LD161600 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0500 GMT 16 May 81

[Wroclaw correspondent (Waclaw Sadek report)]

[Text] The movement of responsibility and concern [word indistinct] arising from the ranks of the local party organizations is closely connected with the preparations for the ninth party congress. In [words indistinct] among several party organizations started in Wroclaw in November when the term, horizontal structure, did not yet exist but party members already felt the need for exchanges of opinions and experiences. In these circumstances a general debating circle, "Odnowa" [renewal], which comprises about 50 organizations, was created. The issues debated include the electoral regulations and the statute and structure of the party.

The achievements of this forum was one of the topics discussed during a regional meeting of Glogow yesterday. The meeting was organized at the initiative of the factory party committee at the [name indistinct] and was held in Glogow, attended by delegations of 152 party organizations from all over lower Silesia, including representatives of rural organizations.

Although invitations were sent out, the very vivid and long discussion was attended only by the aforementioned delegations [words indistinct] proposals of statute amendments which would exclude any further recurrence of autocratic practices and dogmatic steering resulting from it. (Jerzy Janokowski), the ELWRO [Wroclaw Electrical Workds] delegate to the congress, stated that the success of the congress is connected with the rejection of particular interests.

The decision that members of the top party leadership would not take part in elections at their local party organizations caused a great deal of controversy. There was talk about responsibility for various errors and on action aimed at strengthening party discipline.

Particularly lively activity of horizontal structures in lower Silesia was noted after the ninth party plenum when the quality of party echelons at all levels, and the efficiency of the work of the Central Committee and its connection with (?the feelings) of party leadership, were discussed. The demands and suggestions formulated by party members constitute the kind of activity which restores party prestige and at the same time ensures that the process of democratization will be durable. The meeting in Glogow lasted 12 hours and 46 speakers took part in the discussions.

FOREIGN POLICY CHAPTER INCLUDED IN PZPR PROGRAM

LD162106 Warsaw PAP in English 1405 GMT 16 May 81

[Text] Warsaw, 16 May (PAP)--the programme assumptions for the 9th Extraordinary PUWP Congress, which are the subject of a party-wide debate, contain a chapter devoted entirely to the party's international activity and Polish foreign policy. "The unchanging principles of Polish foreign policy have also passed the test of the present internal crisis," says the document.

"Again we see how important the Polish-Soviet alliance and collaboration with the other socialist states are. Socialist Poland will continue to make the due contribution to the consolidation of strength of the Warsaw Treaty, to its achievements serving the cause of peace, to the tightening of cooperation within the CMEA."

We shall continue to tighten the bonds of friendship and cooperation with Czechoslovakia, the GDR, Hungary, Bulgaria, Romania and Yugoslavia, read the "assumptions."

Poland shall continue to cooperate with countries having a different socio-economic system. We wish for development of friendly relations with France, development of relations with the USA, further progress of normalization and development of relations with the FRG, and further enlivening of relations with Britain, the Scandinavian countries and other states. We shall continue to pursue a dialogue with the Vatican.

Growth of tension has been the characteristic trend of recent development of the international situation. This is due, first of all, to the steps taken by the United States with an aim to disrupt the world and European military balance and return to the dangerous policy from the position of force. This is backed by reactionary circles in Western Europe, which also support revisionist trends in the FRG. This policy is actively supported by the leadership of the Communist Party of China.

The only road to improvement in the present complex international situation leads through development of a political dialogue and efforts to halt the arms race. Poland upholds its proposal to host a conference on military detente and disarmament in Europe.

ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI ON PZPR ABILITY TO PERFORM ROLE

LD180940 Warsaw PAP in English 0820 GMT 18 May 81

[From the press review]

[Text] ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI carries an article on the PUWP's role in the country. The author criticized the views propagated by the KPN Confederation of Independent Poland or the KOR Social Self-Defence Committee, who claim that the present crisis of trust in the party derives, among other things, from its alleged inability of articulate national (?interests).

The actual sources of the crisis are objective external and internal conditions as well as subjective deformations in the practice of the party's work. These factors are: the pressure of anti-communist forces from outside, the activity of organized political oppositon inside the country, and the fact that, in consequence of wrong actions of its leaders, the correct political line of the party has repeatedly undergone far-reaching deformations.

"It is not true that the socialist system is 'unreformable' and the party is unable to pursue the leading role. What actually underlay the crisis and [word indistinct] mass protest was disrespect for the objective laws of the development of the socialist society and the departure from the Leninist norms of party life, genuine democracy within the party. [Words indistinct] cause was the party's severance from its party base, which amounted to a severance from the working class," the author says.

"In consequence, the values of the socialist system that the party lost were taken up by the protesting workers, but at the same time, with an eye to taking advantage of the right moment, they were grabbed and made use of by forces which have nothing in common with the vital interests of this class. They began to filter into the mass awareness quasi views alien to the nature and aspirations of the working class and impose on it forms of action actually aimed at eliminating the party from the nation's life and dismantling socialism as allegedly 'unreformable.' In order to regain full trust, the party must take over the initiative of socialist renewal and effectively guide the working class. Adherence to moral principles, ideology and unimpeachable professional competence of party and state leaders on all levels are the fundamental prerequisites for restoring the due respect, credibility and social trust to the party," ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI wrote.

STOCKHOLM RADIO REPORTS INTERVIEW WITH GIEREK

LD161300 Stockholm Domestic Service in Swedish 1030 GMT 16 May 81

["Echo" feature program]

[Text] Edward Gierek, who for 10 years was first secretary of the PZPR, has broken his silence in a unique interview given nearly 2 weeks ago to a Polish journalist. Few people know that it was done at all; only a very limited circle in the party leadership know of its contents. And today reports received by Echo indicate that the interview will not be published. This is the first account of the deposed Polish party chief's replies to questions as to who actually bears responsibility for Poland's collapse.

Nine months have passed since the strike broke out at the Lenin Shipyard in Gdansk. The driving force behind the revolt, it is said here today, was the feeling of deep humiliation, the demand for dignity from a nation which felt despised by its leaders. The symbol for the contempt was Edward Gierek, the chairman of the PZPR during the entire decade of the 1970's. There is perhaps nobody in Poland today who is more hated, and as the months pass millions of Poles are awaiting with growing impatience for a trial of Edward Gierek, a full-scale and public trial [words indistinct].

Now he has spoken out for the first time, but not publicly. Echo has received from a very well-informed source an account of the first interview done with the deposed party chief since his fall at the beginning of last September. In the interview Gierek replies to questions as to who bears the responsibility for Poland's collapse. Indications are that the interview will never be published. The reasons may be the glaring contrast it provides between his opinion of himself and the average Pole's opinion of him as a man who became ever more corrupt as time went on, a man who ended up as a Mafia leader in politics, indifferent to the people with the fixation [word indistinct] to build up a private fortune during his time at the top. This popular image is supported by the revelations made in the last few months by the ever bolder Polish mass media.

Edward Gierek thinks he is an honest person, a person who not only wanted to do good, but also did good. He [words indistinct] leader who from the start was a prisoner of decisionmaking structures inherited from the past, a leader who, despite tremendous efforts, has not given the right to seek the truth and who in reality was powerless: tied by the collective, by the Politburo, by the Central Committee.

Edward Gierek felt betrayed by those around him, particularly in July and August last year, the first months of the revolt. He says he wanted to meet the strikers, go to them, speak to them, and he says that he would have succeeded in calming them, and in reaching an agreement with them, at least in the very initial stage of the revolt. But the Politburo, the PZPR's highest executive organ, did not want to let him go. They wanted the conflict to be solved at the governmental level. In the latter stage of the strike at the Lenin Shipyard it would have been more difficult to reach agreement, Edward Gierek believes, but at the same time he believes that if he had remained in the leadership many of today's problems could have been avoided. He could not stay on, he says, because of ill health. It was he who wanted to leave. And it was during his leadership, he stresses, that the chief negotiator at the Lenin Shipyard in Gdansk received authority from the party's Central Committee to recognize the formation of new trade unions.

The fact that Edward Gierek pursued to the last the party leadership's policy to prevent at any price any change [words indistinct] decisionmaking structures in the society is something he avoids in the interview. Nor does he say any thing about the struggle in the party's highest organ between those who refused to use violence against the strikers and the majority he himself led, the majority who classed the revolt as a conscious attack on the socialist system and therefore felt it had to be broken by tough measures.

The history has not yet been written, but enough is known to say that it was today's premier, Army Gen Wojciech Jaruzelski, and today's party leader, the then chief of security Stanislaw Kania, who by their refusal to take part prevented a bloodbath.

Gierek denies that he was forced to give in. He says that the formation of the new trade union was the only possible solution, that the alternative, which he does not want to talk about, would have meant a tragedy.

Edward Gierek was excluded from the Central Committee last autumn, officially, among other things, because he together with premier Piotr Jaroszewicz had created a autocracy, a system which concentrated power with these two men and turned the Politburo and the Central Committee into rubber stamp organs. I did not entirely succeed in implementing my formula, "the party leads, the government governs," he says in the interview. But I took a few steps forward and tried to create freedom to take decisions and inculcate responsibility in those who would take them.

The 2-hour interview gives an impression of a man who is not actually defending himself, a man who has lost contact with reality, a man who for so long was treated like a god that he stands without any perspective of himself and his role, a loser, not just as a politician but also a person.

WALESA-LED DELEGATION RETURNS FROM JAPAN

London Press Conference

LD172302 Warsaw PAP in Russian 2100 GMT 17 May 81

[Text] Warsaw, 17 May (PAP)--On its homeward trip from Japan the delegation of the Solidarity trade union led by Lech Walesa stopped for a few hours in London where L. Walesa attended a brief press conference. On the subject of the question of the transfer of the remains of General W. Sikorski to Poland, L. Walesa stated that the remains of this man should be laid to rest in Poland, primarily because this was his will; all disputes on the subject are pointless.

Walesa Statement at Airport

NC171352 Paris AFP in English 1338 GMT 17 May 81

[Text] Warsaw, 17 May (AFP)--The independent union Solidarity will ask the government to seek cooperation with Tokyo in order to make Poland a second Japan, labour leader Lech Walesa said today on his return from Tokyo.

Mr Walesa led a Solidarity mission on a week's visit to Japan at the invitation of the Japanese trades union confederation Sohyo.

Speaking at the airport on his arrival via London, Mr Walesa said that the trip had fulfilled all his expectations. It is a country of great success, and marvelously organized.

The union leader said that he believed his hopes of making Poland a second Japan were feasible, and that Poland could avoid those mistakes that Japan had made.

He said that as it was not Solidarity's place to seek cooperation with Japan, the union planned to ask the government to do so.

Mr Walesa described the Japanese as extremely polite, quipping, our necks still ache from bowing.

On a brief technical stopover in London, Mr Walesa expressed concern at the failing health of Stefan Cardinal Wyszynski, the Catholic Primate of Poland who was given last rites yesterday.

While declining to comment on the political situation in Poland, Mr Walesa described the cardinal as a man of great influence.

More on Walesa Interview

LD171930 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1700 GMT 17 May 81

[Lech Walesa 17 May interview at Okecie Airport in Warsaw by unidentified Warsaw Radio reporter following the Solidarity delegation's return from Japan--recorded]

[Text] [Question] Good day, Mr Chairman. I am from Polish radio. What are your impressions after visiting Japan?

[Answer] Very good. That is to say, [words indistinct] we will have to make use of what was shown to us, and we were shown a great deal. At the same time, that is a job for the experts; we will discuss the matter in detail with a large number of people and we will present (?it to the government) so that what is good (?can be made use of). We will enter into some sort of joint activity, but [word indistinct] with the government.

[Question] This was the first visit abroad by a Solidarity delegation of this standing. Just after flying in to Tokyo you said that (?its aims) go beyond immediate aid.

[Answer] Of course I did, and for that reason we must consider in a larger group the concept of how to take advantage of what was shown to us and what really appears to be usable. And indeed, a great deal can be used.

[Question] You talked to representatives of not only the largest Japanese trade union, Sohyo, but also of the Domei and others.

[Answer] [Word indistinct] trade unions, with students; in fact, we talked to everybody we had time to talk to. It was too short a visit [word indistinct].

[Question] Off the cuff, (?was the visit useful)?

[Answer] Useful, but whether we will use everything, [word indistinct] the seed has been sown but for it to grow both sides will have to tend it. If we tend it, then of course it can bear fruit.

[Question] How did you receive the news of the attempt on the pope's life?

[Answer] The information was very (?scanty there). Like every Pole, I though it was very sad affair.

Postponement of Talks Seen

LD180206 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2200 GMT 17 May 81

[Text] The Solidarity delegation led by Lech Walesa returned to the capital yesterday [17 May] after a 6-day stay in Japan at the invitation of the Japanese trade unions. Answering the questions of journalists, Lech Walesa said that he had returned from Japan convinced that even in a country that has serious problems with raw materials it is possible to create an economy that accords with the aspirations of society.

Solidarity intends to discuss some of the conclusions of the visit to Japan with government representatives. At the same time, Lech Walesa expressed the opinion that plenary talks with the government formerly planned for (?20 May) will probably not take place on that date due to unsuccessful negotiations by the working teams.

Delegation News Conference

LD172301 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1700 GMT 17 May 81

["Excerpts" of news conference given by unidentified members of the Solidarity delegation to Japan following their 17 May return to Warsaw--recorded]

[Text] [Unidentified speaker, replying to indistinct question about Japan] Of course what I imagined turned out to be true; I still think that there is a possibility of making a Japan out of Poland, excluding at the same time some disadvantages which we noticed there. The possibility exists, but through direct cooperation with our Japanese colleagues and by remembering that we are trade unionists and therefore [word indistinct] will be cooperation with the government, a government which understands that socially [words indistinct] the takeover of some things is absolutely essential for us to become a Japan.

[Second unidentified speaker] We are bringing back with us perhaps not opinions, because we will form those in the course of work and meetings, but convictions that in other geographical conditions, or faced with the powerful problems with raw materials which Japan experiences, it is possible to build a society without social conflicts such as the ones in Poland by rapid economic growth, which safeguards the aspirations of the mass of employees. This is happening in Japan, without any great income (?peaks) or great differentiations in society. We saw several factories that show a high level of management and social discipline in Japan, which is the ideal both of working people and of the management circles.

[Third unidentified speaker] At the same time, I believe that if Poland is Poland, there will be expansion for sure and we will definitely attain satisfactory results.

[Fourth unidentified speaker] It is hard to make predictions; at the same time, if conditions are good [words indistinct] solve the most important and most essential problems [words indistinct].

[Fifth unidentified speaker] Trade unions will concern themselves with economic problems, with production problems. We will ask, beg and demand the government to enter into contacts in those directions which we believe are correct. At the same time, our experts will sit down and work out exactly [word indistinct] and at that time one can already start cooperation (?for today) which will bring results [words indistinct]. So, [word indistinct] government meeting so that the matters can be presented--what we saw, what we noticed--and so that the government joins in since this will probably be a very important and essential matter.

SOLIDARITY SPOKESMAN COMMENTS ON VARIOUS ISSUES

LD160834 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2100 GMT 15 May 81

[News conference held by Janusz Onyszkiewicz, press spokesman of the National Consultative Commission of NSZZ Solidarity, with Eligiusz Paszkowski, KKP member; Bronislaw Gieremek, KKP adviser, and unidentified correspondents--date and place not given--recorded--respondents are unidentifiable throughout]

[Excerpt] [Question] According to the last government communique a wave of common crimes and hooligan excesses is growing in the whole country and a similar situation exists in Warsaw. Does the Mazowsze region intend to take steps in order to improve the situation and the security of individual citizens?

[Answer] Our attitude to this type of issue was clearly stressed on the occasion of Otwock. Solidarity actively joined the settlement of the conflict, and some sort of law and order has been ensured in the town. We have demonstrated that those issues are of great concern for us, and [words indistinct] but the way we join must be the result of some sort of agreements.

[Question] One of the important issues of this week were yesterday's talks of the working group concerning the Bydgoszcz events. Can we ask for some details?

[Answer] The negotiating group presented Solidarity's position which states that it is in the social interest to permanently remove the sources of conflicts which took place in Bydgoszcz, to satisfy public opinion and the community. This was the intention presented by the Solidarity team. Promises made by the government on 30 March that the Bydgoszcz issue will be concluded properly were not implemented. This means that the political and penal responsibility will not be fully defined for the events which took place in Bydgoszcz.

The representative of the Prosecutor General's Office declared that matters presented by Solidarity are the subject of investigation. The Solidarity group stated that it is not our intention to influence the course of the investigation or to speed it up. We have only indicated that we expect that it will be carried out in accordance with the law and justice.

[Question] Can you sum up the talks held by working groups between the government and representatives of your union?

[Answer] [Word indistinct] on the 19th a meeting of the National Consultative Commission Presidium will be held in Gdansk which will discuss the status of our talks and [words indistinct] concerning meeting with the government. I think that the meeting with the government will be held at the end of this week or at the beginning of next week. We must remember that the working groups work, but it is not their goal to reach to any agreement.

Naturally it would be best if it can be achieved, but in any case the working groups have to explain their position, or at least bring the positions closer. We think that they will complete their work during next week. It will demand many meetings and thus there will be sufficient material to hold a meeting with the government soon.

WARSAW TV REPORTS PRAVDA ARTICLE ON SOLIDARITY

LD152144 Warsaw Domestic Television Service in Polish 1730 GMT 15 May 81

[Correspondent Jerzy Bockowski report from Moscow--live or recorded]

[Text] For several days now Moscow PRAVDA has not limited itself to publishing agency reports about Poland or reprints from our papers, but has published its own commentaries and reports from its own correspondents.

Today's PRAVDA publishes an article entitled "About Ambitions and Responsibility." It summarizes the theses submitted for discussion by Solidarity. PRAVDA writes that the time of publication of this document was not accidental. In fact, it opposes the proposed draft theses of the Ninth PZPR Congress.

The author, Nikitin, writes that if in the title and content of the document there did not exist the word Solidarity and there were no reservations about the trade union character of this organization, then anyone could believe that he was dealing with a document of a political organization with very far-reaching goals. He states further that the center of attention of the theses is the structure and functioning of the sociopolitical system of the country, or, if one wants to be accurate, its reconstruction based on principles having nothing in common with socialism.

The authors of the theses knowingly omit all reference to the achievements of socialist Poland and are thus able to question the leading role of the PZPR.

But, PRAVDA continues, while the concepts for damaging the social and political foundations of socialism are to some degree camouflaged, the authors of the theses openly demand changes in the economy. They are, in fact, demanding that the economy should function on capitalist principles.

Concluding the article, which occupies nearly half a page, Nikitin writes that he would like to believe that the working people in Poland will not allow themselves to be led away from the only correct road of socialist renewal for their homeland, under the leadership of the party of communists.

GLOS PRACY DISCUSSES BIALYSTOK STRIKE READINESS

LD151722 Warsaw PAP in English 1424 GMT 15 May 81

[Text] Warsaw, 15 May (PAP)--The Interfactory Founding Committee of the Solidarity union in Bialystok proclaimed on May 13 strike readiness in their region. Simultaneously, the union announced that the strike action proper will start on Tuesday, May 19, GLOS PRACY reported.

The threat of strike emerged following events which took place in Kuznica Bialostocka in front of the local police station on the evening of May 2. The investigation so far has established that at 1800 hours that evening Jan Kowalewski, an invalid and member of Solidarity, asked two policemen to give him a lift in a police car to his village, 2 km away from Kuznica. The policemen refused for, as they maintain, Kowalewski told them he wanted to go home to get some money for alcohol. A quarrel ensued and eventually one of the policemen used on Kowalewski a gas pistol and then hit him twice with a truncheon. Kowalewski fell and when the police wanted to help him up he resisted. The policemen left him and went by car to inform Kowalewski's family that he needed help, the daily reports.

"They returned alone. Meanwhile one of the persons from the crowd that gathered around Kowalewksi who could not stand up, called for an ambulance.

"It arrived after several minutes but Kowalewski refused to be taken to hospital. Therefore, the doctor from the ambulance agreed with the policemen that they would drive Kowalewski home. They failed to put Kowalewski in the car though, for he resisted. While inside the police station, the enraged Kowalewski started to break the windows. The sergeant on duty used gas to subdue him. The head of the police station who arrived there at 2000 hours called for an ambulance and Kowalewski was taken to hospital. He still remains under medical care.

"Kowalewski's own Solidarity organization intervened, and next, also the union's Interfactory Founding Committee in Bialystok took up his case. Solidarity claimed drastic violation of laws and regulations of police procedure by its functionaires in Kuznica Bialostocka, GLOS PRACY said further.

"The voivodship police commander resolved to punish the two policemen who were found guilty of improper action. He also resolved that it would be premature at the present stage of investigation to take disciplinary action against the remaining two policemen who were passive onlookers.

"On May 14, a representative of Solidarity's National Consultative Commission arrived in Bialystok. His mediation may, hopefully, save the Bialystok region from the danger of strike announced for Tuesday," GLOS PRACY concluded.

SLOWO POWSZECHNE CITES SOLIDARITY FARMERS' VIEWS

AU151440 Warsaw SLOWO POWSZECHNE in Polish 13 May 81 pp 1,2

[Unattributed report on the 12 May Warsaw registration of the independent, self-governing Solidarity Trade Union of Private Farmers, including the holy mass before registration and statements made after registration--capitalized passages published in boldface]

[Excerpts] Immediately after the registration of the union the SLOWO newsmen were given the following statements:

Seweryn Jaworski: It is an historic day for me. Following the registration of the Solidarity urban trade union, this is the second breakthrough in our country's life. It is a great foundation stone for our country's solid and honest future and for our nation's renewed unity.

Augustyn Kulaj: I am happy that the whole thing is over. Today the peasants have won the rights for which they fought as far back as 1936 and 1937. It is a pity that it was our own children who had to fight for those rights. We should have done it in 1956. I am pleased with my son, even though the boy is dog tired and lives on nerves.

Andrzej Lewandowski (press spokesman for the voivodship court): An exceptional situation makes it possible to deviate from the rules. I think that whatever happened in the court and outside it had no influence on the court's opinion. However, there are other views on the matter.

Michal Bartoszcze: Today I can only confirm that I have belonged to many organizations, but I now have my own at last. We will not teach ideology. We will teach brotherhood.

Ryszard Majewski from Gniezno rural parish: We have crossed the finishing line. The people's will has been fulfilled.

Zdzislaw Ostatek (chairman of the founding committee, who applied for registration on 24 September 1980): I would like to ask the judge: Why only today?

Members of the National Founding Committee led the way to Victory Square. Jan Kulaj mounted the rostrum and said: OUR MOVEMENT RESTS ON GRANITE AND LASTING FOUNDATIONS--ON THE FARMERS FROM ALL OVER POLAND. WHAT HAS HAPPENED TODAY REAFFIRMS THE FACT THAT THERE CAN BE NO RENEWAL WITHOUT THE RURAL AREAS. WE MUST BE TOGETHER WITH THE WORKERS SO WE CAN WORK TOGETHER. OUR WISH IS NOT TO REMAIN ON THE BRINK ANY LONGER. WE MUST GET AWAY FROM IT AS FAR AS POSSIBLE. LONG LIVE THE WORKER-PEASANT ALLIANCE!

In the afternoon a press conference was held in the house of the peasant, which has been headquarters of Private Farmers' Solidarity for a week. We have taken down some questions and answers.

[Question] What is your view on the registration of the Central Union of Agricultural Circles and Agricultural Organizations (CZKOR)?

[Answer] The registration constitutes a violation of the law. We also belong to agricultural circles, but our circles have rejected through their statutes the role of trade unions. Minister Wojtecki also spoke in favor of Private Farmers' Solidarity. It is obvious that someone is trying to barge in where he should not (Kulaj)

I was made chairman of the rural parish union of agricultural circles in Zgorzelec, although I am not and never have been a member of any circle. We will not allow mere bureaucracy to proclaim itself a trade union (Ciosek).

[Question] How many members are in your union?

[Answer] About 3 million (Kulaj).

[Question] What is the percentage of farmers?

[Answer] Some 85 percent. It is true that Chairman Koziol said that he represented 4.5 million peasants, but I do not know where he took the 1.5 million from (Kulaj).

[Question] How will you demonstrate your protest? (AFP)

[Answer] We will certainly not make the nation starve (Baumgart).

[Question] What social rights for the rural areas will you fight for?

[Answer] For those the peasants have not gotten as yet (Janowski).

We will see that young men do not look for wives in Studio 2, but have 10 girls each to choose from in their villages (Kulaj).

[Question] Is it true that you will go to Rome?

[Kulaj] I have been invited by the UIL. [Italian Union of Labor] We will see what they want from us.

[Question] What about contacts with the Rural Youth Union?

[Answer] The head of the organization rang us up (Janowski).

Perhaps we will come closer together, but, as it is, the two organizations are young (Baumgart).

We have very lively contacts in the field. Our mutual relations are filial and fatherly at the same time (Antol).

[Question] How soon will you rehabilitate agriculture?

[Answer] It depends on the entire nation (Kulaj).

[Question] Do voivodship branches of your union have a separate legal status?

[Answer] It is impossible from the viewpoint of our laws (Janowski).

[Question] Will your union follow Witos' social and political teaching?

[Answer] Perhaps we should first publish his memoirs and then follow them because at present there is nothing to follow (Antol).

[Question] Have you gotten in touch with the new ZSL leaders?

[Answer] Not yet.

[Question] How will you participate in economic reform?

[Answer] Above all it is necessary to reform the cooperative movement in rural areas and to turn the state cooperatives into genuine cooperatives [Baumgart].

[Question] Are you in touch with foreign farmers unions?

[Answer] It has turned out that attempts were made to deceive us and you, that there were no contacts with such unions. I have gotten in touch with the Austrian peasants. It is not far from where I live to Vienna (Antol, who lives in Podhale, not far from Slovakia).

During the conference Boleslaw Baraszkiewicz, who is the union's legal spokesman, said that the Private Farmers' Solidarity had been registered by the court under article 72. He also reported on the registration of the Central Union of Agricultural Circles and Agricultural Orgaizations.

Banaszkiewicz: The Central Union's application for registration was made on 11 May, and it was not even signed by everyone concerned. The court first registered that union and only then ordered that the necessary formalities be completed. The trade union is an association of physical persons and not legal persons, such as the Central Union. In addition, the circles can enroll other people, not just farmers. It is interesting that the Central Union is now the only union that has been registered without having to add a rider to its statutes to the effect that it is an apolitical organization.

Janowski: This case is ripe for the prosecutor.

Kulaj: This is the last dodge vis-a-vis the peasants.

[Question] Will you rely on the Church's social teachings?

[Answer] The cross leads our march and the cross maps out our line. The priests have helped us a great deal (Kulaj).

But we will not be clericalized (Antol).

At the end of the conference Stanislaw Wadolowski read a message sent from Tokyo on 12 May: "IN OUR NAME AND IN THE NAME OF THE FOUR LARGEST JAPANESE TRADE UNIONS WE SEND YOU, BROTHER FARMERS, EXPRESSIONS OF OUR SOLIDARITY WITH YOU ON THAT MOMENTOUS DAY OF YOUR UNION. HALFWAY AROUND THE WORLD IN HOSPITABLE JAPAN WE ARE WITH YOU IN OUR THOUGHTS. GOD BE WITH YOU." The message was signed by members of the Solidarity delegation in Japan.

All the following night, members of Rural Solidarity enjoyed themselves in the house of the peasant.

WLOCLAWEK AGRICULTURAL WORKERS BEGIN SIT-IN STRIKE

[Text] A 60-strong group of workers from SKR [Spoldzielnia Kolek Rolniczych--agricultural circle cooperatives] in Wloclawek Voivodship began a sit-in strike this afternoon at the building of the voivodship union of agricultural circles and organizations in Wloclawek. (Przemyslaw Piskorski) deputy voivoda of Wloclawek, told us an hour ago that the Wloclawek strike is also a form of protest by SKR workers against negotiations which are too dilatory in the matter of signing a new collective agreement for workers in this sector of agriculture. A 100-member delegation of SKR workers departed for Warsaw today where it was received by Deputy Premier Stanislaw Mach at the offices of the Council of Ministers.

FIREMEN THREATEN ACTION, ASSURE PUBLIC SAFETY

LD161827 Warsaw PAP in English 1420 GMT 16 May 81

[Text] Warsaw, 16 May (PAP)--The professional firemen's union yesterday voted to file a protest to Premier Jaruzelski in connection with their authorities having failed to implement their postulates so far. Unless the dispute is settled, a nationwide protest campaign will start in fire brigades on May 22, the union said. At the same time, the union's central board was transformed into a national protest committee.

The operation is not going to jeopardize public safety as all fire brigades will continue to do their regular duties. As soon as negotiations start on the issue, the operation will be called off, PAP was told.

DEMOCRATIZATION IN BRANCH TRADE UNIONS DISCUSSED

LD160822 Warsaw PAP in Russian 2100 GMT 15 May 81

[Text] Warsaw, 15 May (PAP)--A conference of representatives of trade union factory committees and of regional and voivodship coordinating committees of the Industrial Branch Trade Unions was held in Warsaw on 14 and 15 May. The conference participants stressed the need to broaden democracy and, above all, to ensure that working people have a direct influence on national-level decisions and trade union policy. Attention was drawn to the need to firmly come to grips with the urgent and pressing problems of working people, in particular the supply of foodstuffs to the population and the threat of unemployment. The impotence of the state administration in the sphere of construction and labor safety methods was criticized.

A group of representatives of local and factory trade union organizations was elected to quickly formulate a program of activity for the Industrial Branch Trade Unions.

CARDINAL WYSZYNSKI RECEIVES LAST RITES, PRAYS

LD161806 Warsaw PAP in English 1424 GMT 16 May 81

[Text] Warsaw, 16 May (PAP)--Primate of Poland, Cardinal Stefan Wyszynski received extreme unction here today, a communique of the primate's secretariat said.

Following the sacrament, he addressed the Roman Catholic Church officials who attended the ceremony, made a public confession of faith and prayed to the Black Madonna of Czestochowa to take special care of the Polish Church. His eminence also voiced thanks to the assembly for the years of cooperation and gave them his blessing.

WARSAW REPORTS POPE'S BIRTHDAY, MASS FOR HIM

LD180730 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0700 GMT 18 May 81

[Text] Pope John Paul II is celebrating his 61st birthday today. Our Sub-Beskids correspondent reports that in Wadowice, where on 18 May 1920 Karol Wojtyla was born, a holy mass was celebrated at 0600 with intentions for him. It was celebrated by 78-year-old Father Dr Edward Zacher, who has been parish priest there for very many years and knows the pope very well.

GOVERNMENT-EPISCOPATE COMMISSION DISCUSSES ISSUES

LD151752 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1700 GMT 15 May 81

[Text] A session of the Government-Episcopate joint commission was held today. The commission stressed that the criminal attempt on the life of the Holy Father John Paul 11 has evoked profound emotion and indignation among the entire Polish nation.

All Poles send cordial wishes to their great countryman that his health might return. The government representatives reiterated their best wishes for an improvement in the state of the health of Cardinal Stefan Wyszynski, the primate of Poland.

The social and economic situation in the country was discussed. It was stated that on the one hand, there have appeared positive phenomena of calmer moods, but on the other hand, the constant deterioration of the economic situation and the increase in criminal acts and in the disturbance of public order, especially as a result of alcohol being used to excess, are giving rise to profound concern. Matters pertaining to social morality were raised during the session. It was decided that it is necessary to draw up guidelines and a program of action which would help to clarify the whole complex of problems dealing with morality in society.

The commission heard a report on the work done to date by five working groups, noting in particular matters relating to religious practices at summer and other camps.

The next session of the commission will be held, as usual, in 1 month's time.

JARUZELSKI CHAIRS GOVERNMENT PRESIDIUM SESSION

LD152206 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2100 GMT 15 May 81

[Text] The Government Presidium held a session today chaired by Premier Wojciech Jaruzelski. The implementation of the third point of the 10-point program (?presented) by the premier at the [word indistinct] Sejm session--that is, the point dealing with health services--was discussed.

The Government Presidium instructed ministries and voivodship offices, within the framework of investment activities this year, to hand over, among other things, 46 hospitals and hospital buildings with a total capacity of over 9,000 beds. The Government Presidium decided to undertake immediate action aimed at ensuring a continuous supply of basic medicines and other medical supplies to the population and a supply of financial means, within the framework of the national socioeconomic plan, for importing foreign medicines and supplies for their production.

The progress of handing over administrative buildings for public use was also discussed.

The government presidium discussed a draft bill being prepared for the Council of Ministers on the development of the production of agricultural tractors.

AGRICULTURE MINISTER WOJTECKI MEETS FARMERS

AU151807 Warsaw ZYCIE WARSZAWY in Polish 13 May 81 p 1

[Report by ZEL: "Farmers Meet Minister Jerzy Wojtecki: How To Produce More Food?"]

[Text] On 12 May in the Ministry of Agriculture, Minister Jerzy Wojtecki met a group of farmers from all sectors of agriculture. For the minister the meeting was a kind of "expert council" that might help the ministry take proper steps to increase food production.

Minister Wojtecki gave the farmers an account of the ministry's measures connected directly with agricultural production and the supplies of production means, as well as with improvements in control over agriculture and the ministry.

In particular, as of 1 July 1981 central administrations will be abolished and their functions will be taken over by departments. That will make it possible to reduce the ministry's staff by 200 persons.

Also as of 1 July, a new management system will be adopted by state farms which will be deprived of subsidies and subordinated to voivodas. Subsidies to production cooperatives and associations of agricultural circles will also be abolished.

While making their remarks on the possibilities of increasing production, the farmers primarily emphasized the need to improve the supplies of production means to the countryside, to streamline the work of local administration, and to maintain procurement prices in proper relations.

In addition to production matters, the meeting took up the need to improve health services and water supplies in the countryside. The need to change the pension system for private farmers was also mentioned.

At moments, the meeting seemed to be working out tactics for a squad, not strategy for an army. That was the reproach addressed by some participants. But even so the meeting was, for the minister of agriculture, a good chance to familiarize himself with the views of direct farm producers on essential issues concerning the food economy.

Expressing thanks for the suggestions and remarks, Minister Wojtecki announced that similar meetings would be held bimonthly.

TRYBUNA LUDU CITES CRITICISM OF ECONOMIC DRAFTS

AU142100 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 13 May 81 p 2

[Stanislaw Albinowski article: "The Report and the Program--To Be Consigned to Archives"]

[Text] They say that the premier's decision was in the form of the following sentence: "The report [on the state of the economy] and the program are to be placed on my desk at 0800 on 30 April." That was an unusual but inevitable decision in the face of the pressure from society, the situation and the time. The pressure of time was created, among other things, by the last Sejm session's resolution. The authors of the report and the program were under no pressure. The authors were the people whom the premier had every right to expect to produce within 7 months something reasonable, if not perfect. Unfortunately, they were unable to produce.

In that connection, two questions come to mind: Who are those authors and why has the mountain brought forth not a mouse, but merely a caricature of a mouse? Explanations are difficult to get, and so I will have to cite my personal experience.

The report had many successive authors and...censors. Last October a Planning Commission team began work on the report. It was headed by Minister M. Wirowski and, when he went to Berlin, by Minister A. Karpinski. Every successive version of the report was smoothed out under pressure from various quarters. At the end of last January, Premier J. Pinkowski submitted another version--it seems the 10th--to the heads of economic departments. After their views had been incorporated, a version so nightmarish was produced that the new premier, W. Jaruzelski, instructed another team, composed of a number of former and present advisors of the premier, to resume work on the report.

However, that version was rejected by the Economic Committee of the Council of Ministers, chaired by Vice Premier M. Jagielski, and further work on the report was again entrusted to the Planning Commission, including Minister Karpinski.

In any case, even at that time--mid-March--the supervision of the work on the report was taken over by Henryk Kisiel, chairman of the Planning Commission, who on the day I published my open letter to the premier asked me to present my views on the current version of the report. My evaluation was that the report should be drawn up anew. That could still be done at the time, but the Planning Commission thought that the report in hand should be improved.

I am telling all this because the facts I know contradict the thesis formulated on Monday by Vice Premier Kisiel at the Sejm committee session, that "the main reason for delays (in drawing up the report) were the ever recurring changes for the worse."

At the session of the Commission for Economic Reform (probably at the end of January) a demand was made that the report should be drawn up by a fixed deadline, since otherwise it would never appear. The main reasons for delays in preparing the report were disputes about how many facts could be disclosed (that reminds me of the situation before the Sejm debate on the "correction" of the plan in June 1980).

Many people have stressed the need for a provisional program [for stabilization] ever since last September. I contributed to that discussion in a number of articles, including those in TRYBUNA LUDU last November. However, when nothing happened, at the end of January I submitted to the premier at that time my "private" draft program. When at the beginning I noticed that nothing had happened, I published that open letter to Premier Jaruzelski, who, in the presence of the entire Commission for Economic Reform, instructed Comrade Kisiel to "deal" with the issue.

Some weeks later the Planning Commission organized a team of departmental directors to prepare the program. I received its first, still "warm" version on 23 April and I read it with horror.

On Comrade Kisiel's initiative, I typed seven sheets of paper with principled and critical views. Following that, the entire structure of the program was changed and the main accent was placed on the aspect of supply (increased production) while the aspect of demand (how to reduce the pressure of inflation) was given secondary importance. However, defects such as a total lack of concept remained.

The program in question is not even a vision of a program. Even that circumstance disqaulifies the government document and discredits those who are responsible for drawing it up.

The reason for that discredit is as follows: The concept of drawing up the program was opposed from the very beginning, and the "justification" for this opposition was that no program could be drawn up in such an uncertain situation when we did not know what the harvest would be, how much coal we would produce and what would happen to our loans. I have always held the opposite view, but that is another matter. The procrastination in the case of drawing up the program is, of course, the result of the fact that there are not too many new faces in the present government, and that the people who are in charge of our economy have no such program. In addition, they have found themselves in a situation they never expected--a situation that demands economic imagination, political courage and personal responsibility. The anonymity protected by the Politburo's authority is over now.

I know things are tough--tougher than ever before--but those who are unable to shoulder the weight of these difficulties should state so and accept the necessary consequences.

The main issue now is the program. I do not share the view of those who maintain that the report is necessary as a premise for the conclusions of the report. [as published] We know the premises. I think that the report is necessary primarily for political reasons. Society has the right to know and must know not only about the true state of our economy, but also about the reasons for that state.

In its present version, the report does not answer that question. I share the views of the Sejm deputies during the Sejm commission debates--I have in mind the statements that were televised on Monday evening. I could make more statements, but just listing what the report lacks would take much space. I just want to mention one fundamental issue. In paragraph 13, the report states that "The degree to which industrial production capacities are not used... is estimated to average 15-20 percent, except that in some branches this average is greater." I am going to critically analyze that statement because I drew attention to it previously.

First, the accuracy of "average 15-20 percent" allows a difference in the value of industrial production of about Z210 billion. Peanuts!

Second, the term "average" asserts nothing. It is necessary to exactly ascertain that "average" in the individual branches of industry, and then we will see how far the potential of the food industry is used and how far that of the machine building industry.

Third, it is necessary to exactly define, by quantity, what the reasons were for such a state of affairs: the lack of raw materials, of industrial cooperation and of energy, as well as transportation difficulties and strikes. Only when we have taken all those elements into account will we know why our industry produces between Z500 and Z700 billion less than it is able to, which industries are most neglected and what should be done to make them work full speed.

I repeat, that is only one example. I could cite dozens of similar ones. And as for the program, there is really nothing one can say. It is not a program, it is a collection of wishes in the form of slogans. It does not even state what our aims are. It is without a definition of the ways of doing things (administrative, economic, mixed?) and it does not present any methods. It lacks the definite main points--so-called leading elements--that should start our efforts to extricate the economy from the vicious circle of contradictions, disproportions and general frustration. In a word, it lacks a concept. I choose not to speak of its other defects.

Some Sejm deputies expressed the view that the two documents should be returned to the government for "amendments." I oppose that. Both the report on the state of the economy and the program for stabilization (and for making the economy healthy!--after all we do not want stabilization at the crisis and hunger level!) should be drawn up from the very beginning, anew. I think that the premier should appoint a team of six to eight economists he personally trusts and ask them to draw up that report. Within 4 weeks, the two documents can be placed on the premier's desk. But the ones that have been planted on him now should be consigned to the archives, where they can be useful as a warning....

'ACUTE DEFICIT' SEEN IN FUEL, POWER SUPPLIES

LD151834 Warsaw PAP in Russian 1500 GMT 15 May 81

[Text] Warsaw, 15 May (PAP)--The program directives for the Ninth PZPR Congress note that the acute deficit of almost all kinds of fuel, even of those of which until recently there was an abundance, and the shortage of electricity, have become the main factors (together with a shortage of raw and other materials) determining Poland's national economic possibilities.

The situation is most difficult regarding coal supplies. Last year's plan provided for an extraction level of 207 million tons. However, the plan was not fulfilled, and only 193 million tons of coal were extracted. In the first and second quarters of 1981 one continues to observe a drop in coal extraction. By the end of March, when extraction had been envisaged at 44.6 million tons, extraction only amounted to 41.2 million tons. In the second quarter, extraction is planned at 43.4 millions tons, but in all probability only 41.5 million tons will be achieved. It is estimated that this year extraction will be only 169 million tons--approximately 19-20 million tons less than envisaged.

Since 1978 there has been a constant reduction in coke production. In 1981 it is planned to produce almost 21 million tons of coke--900,000 tons less than last year. In the first quarter, however, production of this fuel had been poor. One has to reckon with a considerably larger drop in its supplies than is envisaged in the plan.

This year a shortage of liquid fuel is also expected. The national economic plan provides for refining 16.5 million tons of crude oil. After a correction to the liquid fuel balance it has now been established that oil refining this year will be 3 million tons lower and will be 13.5 million tons.

For several years difficulties have been mounting in meeting the demands for gas fuels, particularly for natural gas. It is envisaged that the imports of natural, so-called high-methane gas will be 9.2 billion cubic meters, while imports of gas containing an admixture of nitrogen will be 3.7 billion cubic meters.

This year, as before, one will see deficits in power capacities, reaching 2,000 mw at the most difficult periods. It is estimated that the power industry will generate about 123.5 billion kwh, approximately 2 billion kwh more than last year.

CATHOLIC DAILY COMMENTS ON BLACK MARKET IN FOOD

AU151155 Warsaw SLOWO POWSZECHNE in Polish 13 May 81 p 1

["(WOJ)" commentary: "Free Market--Black Market"]

[Text] Trade Minister Adam Kowalik spoke in favor of a free meat market during discussions before the introduction of meat coupons. He was supported by representatives of the food industry and procurement agencies. Today the situation is as follows: The farmers who possess genuine surpluses of cattle and hogs can sell them in the open marketplaces without any price curbs. Despite many skeptical views, no price ceilings have been set on purpose as this would do away with the free maket. The whole thing was to be a kind of prelude of eventual necessary food price hikes, and it is common knowledge that supply determines demand.

No wonder that the free market has been launched. At first it was a slow process, especially in large urban areas, but now it is getting into its stride and is very active in smaller towns and in typically agricultural areas.

It has still not spread its wings in Warsaw because of the nonsensical decree, which was in effect there not so long ago, that only Warsaw Voivodship farmers have the right to sell their produce in the capital. But they have little to sell because there are few livestock breeders in the voivodship. Many interventions were needed to rescind that silly decree.

Even in the first weeks the meat market has inevitably become a place for various shady deals and speculation. The prices are sky-high. Surely no one assumed that the prices would soar to such heights because of the free market. It is difficult to acquiesce in the fact that 1 kg of the best pork roast, including bones, should cost between Z250 and Z400, 1 kg of veal between Z300 and Z450 and a turkey Z3,000.

What is most disturbing is the fact that instead of a free market we now have a black market in meat. The rural parish offices, which issue sale permits, fail to observe the principle that farmers, or possibly their relatives, should themselves sell their own produce. That is why we see more and more people selling meat from stalls, although they have nothing to do with farm production. Let us call a spade a spade: They are speculators, and it is precisely they who push the prices up to indecent heights. From their viewpoint such practices are in their own interest because they must make allowances for their own costs and for the risks they take: punishment, fines and various slipups. Farmers receive truly profitable payments for their produce, but such payments are far removed from what customers have to pay at the stalls. I spoke to some Bialystok farmers not so long ago who ask Z150-200 for 1 kg of the best pork roast, but who in most cases sell whole hogs for amounts that are slightly higher than the official price.

A very disturbing situation, with which no one is able to come to terms, has arisen. The Independent, Self-Governing Trade Union of Private Farmers Solidarity has also come out against such practices and has promised to put an end to them. Special farmers' committees have been set up in many voivodships to control open markets and stalls and to apprehend the speculators who boost prices. Those farmers also favor fixing the ceilings of free market prices and against the practice of asking urban inhabitants to pay farm produce prices that are out of tune with their earnings and commonsense.

So we hope that precisely farmers will at last offer effective opposition to meat speculation, which as yet no one has been able to end. The open market managers most often fail to check on who sells. What interests them is that a seller shows the necessary permit, no matter what name it bears.

In such cases no control checks, fines, lower court sittings and other such things will be of any use. What we want is a speedy introduction of ceilings on prices. Let these prices be high, but they should be properly calculated and consistent with the earnings of our countrymen. The sooner the better because the intermediaries-speculators, who at the present moment are almost fully in charge of the meat market, will have less money to stuff their pockets with.

CATHOLIC NEWSPAPER CITES FORMER LEADERS' ABUSES

AU151420 Warsaw SLOWO POWSZECHNE in Polish 13 May 81 p 3

["JUR" commentary: "The Hair Stands on End, the Brain Refuses To Work"]

[Text] Crime reports in mass media have increased to an unprecendented extent and are even published with increasing frequency on the front pages of the press. Every day each daily publishes reports on thefts and embezzlements committed by various people. It reports who built a palace for himself with public money, who took bribes for permits to buy cars, who allotted apartments to his children and other relatives and what kind of furniture was bought abroad with the state's hard currency. Nor are such reports lacking in television newscasts, which seems at last to be pursuing reality.

A veritable flood of such reports is responsible for the fact that voices appealing to newsmen to get back to their senses are beginning to be heard. Appeals are being made on the ground that supposedly we have more important problems to attend to than to publish data on how much a voivoda or lesser dignitary has grabbed, that one should not kick those who have fallen, that the appropriate authorities should deal with such people and that the press should leave them in peace.

I think that those who make such appeals are wrong, although we can just, just concede that it is not a gentlemanly gesture to kick one who is down and out; but some people do want to do just that. On the other hand, some citizens may have heart failure when their gorges rise on reading in the press about the many scandals.

For example, we have been told that the two "little houses" ["domki"] built in Katowice for Zdzislaw Grudzien and Prof Adam Gierek (Edward Gierek's son) cost over...Z27 million!

For example, KURIER POLSKI has reported that children were removed from a children's home in Klarysewo near Warsaw because the former "supreme leader," who had a villa built in the immediate vicinity of that home did not wish to have a band of poor and noisy children romping around just beyond his fence.

For example, the same KURIER POLSKI (undoubtedly one of the most read dailies in Poland today) has found one more residence of the former first secretary. It is the so-called Gierkowa residence situated near Spala in Piotrkow Voivodship. A mere bagatelle: five to six rooms plus ancillary buildings--all furnished, as we know, with equipment imported for hard currency--in addition to a "little recreational plot" (1,200 hectares of magnificent forest). The residence is surrounded by a tall fence and is still inaccessible. It is still classified as a "special object" and is guarded by signboards that tell you "entry prohibited--animal sanctuary." (Those were big, very big "animals!") The residence is also guarded by sentries, who chased away the inquisitive reporters from KURIER.

Those reporters were not able to examine the "special object" from close quarters, but they were able to detect another nightmarish swindle: the Katowice highway leads to the Gierkowka residence, but to get to it you have to take a dirt road full of holes. He who risks that road will be astonished to find out that 300 meters farther on the road has a beautiful asphalt surface. And he will also see a "no entry" sign!

Someone must have indeed been pondering for a long time to hit upon the idea of thus camouflaging the entry to that "dacha!" It is true that its owner had to suffer for a while the bumps occasioned by the short stretch of the dirt road, but then no unauthorized persons could disturb his weekends.

You throw up your hands in despair, your hair stands on end and your brain refuses to work when you read about such things! Katowice, Klarysew, Spala, Lansk, Arlamow, the Ujazdowski Castle in the future and perhaps the Royal Palace in the bargain... By God, some people did live in prosperity--in much greater prosperity than a person such as Reagan lives, who no doubt will have to collect his belongings in 4 years time, leave the White House and go back to where he came from.

It is obvious that the lower-rank co-owners of People's Poland had fewer residences of slightly lower standards, but they were sumptuous enough to make the common people grind their teeth in wrath.

Let us, therefore, not be surprised that the common people want the press to write about those abuses.

They want to know the truth about the lives of their recent rulers. They are entitled to it.

Do those co-owners have regrets? Certainly, but there is nothing we can do about it. We newsmen regret it even more than those we trusted in and cited (yes, yes, they said many wise and correct things!), who have led us all up the garden path. That is why we must disclose everything to the very end and square accounts. It is a rather repulsive operation, we agree. It is something you have to do when you want to clean up someone who had fallen into a cesspool and crawled out of it with great difficulty. But the operation must be carried out. Everything seems to indicate that it will soon be over. If so, then the crime columns in our press will be reduced to their proper size and place.

ZYCIE WARSZAWY DEPLORES GROWING CRIME RATE

AU151902 Warsaw ZYCIE WARSZAWY in Polish 13 May 81 p 6

[PAP attributed report: "The State of Public Order in the Opinion of Representatives of the Citizens' Militia"]

[Text] Recent months, which were full of social and economic troubles, have brought an increase in delinquency. According to the chief command of the Citizens' Militia, the first quarter of the 1981 was, in the whole 5-year period, the worst--both in the number of offenses committed and in the rate of their increase. About 72,000 inquiries of various kinds were initiated in that quarter, or 17 percent more than in the same period last year.

At the same time the index of crime detection in the country as a whole declined. In the first months of the current year the militia discovered the perpetrators of about 85 percent of the illegal acts, or about 6 percent less than last year. The organs of public order have been working under conditions much more difficult than, for example, a year ago. On the one hand, criminals have been using increasingly complex technical devices and their acts have been increasingly determined and brutal, and on the other hand, the militia is expected to act with particular discretion, caution and tact. The functionaries of the Citizens' Militia, of the volunteer reserve of the Citizens' Militia and the Railroad Security Service have been objects of attacks, and not just verbal ones. More than 1 million active attacks on militiamen were recorded in the country in the last 6 months.

In individual regions of the country, the state of public order varies. Here are a few pronouncements made on the subject by representatives of the Citizens' Militia and written down by PAP correspondents.

A significant increase in the number of the most dangerous acts of delinquency and a further decline in social discipline are noticeable in Wroclaw Voivodship, Colonel Zdzislaw Bernaczyk, voivodship Citizens' Militia commander, told PAP reporters. Compared with the same period last year, in the 4 months of the current year criminality increased as follows: Assaults and robberies 90 percent, rapes 60 percent, hooligan brawls as much as 266 percent, and active attacks on public functionaries 107 percent. Also, the number of burglaries in socialized and private premises and of automobile thefts was increased. That particularly applies to Wroclaw city with its population of 600,000.

The increased number of road accidents and their effects are also disturbing. For example, the number of persons killed in accidents increased 25 percent.

Along with those dangerous phenomena, there has been invigoration noticeable among antisocial elements: spongers, alcoholics and criminals eluding punishment.

The discussions on rendering the law more humane and liberal are interpreted by antisocial elements as an unequivocal sign of milder punishments, and thus are encouraging disregard for the law and the rules of social life. Evidence of that are increasingly frequent disturbances of public order, particularly by persons in a state of intoxication, destroying and devastating objects of public use, of damaging automobiles parked in the street and of aggression against private citizens and public functionaries. Opinions about the liberalization of the law are divided. There have been calls from workers quarters to apply a harsher "line" to antisocial elements.

In view of the increasing criminality and the declining social discipline, Citizens' Militia functionaries in Wroclaw Voivodship find it increasingly difficult to carry out their duties. They have been repeatedly attacked while intervening in public interests or while performing patrol duties. In particular, such cases occurred recently at Galaw in Miekinia Commune, in the area of Trzebnica and in Wroclaw.

Compared with the corresponding period of 1980, in Bialystok Voivodship the number of preparatory proceedings instituted in the last 4 months increased nearly 25 percent, PAP reporter Wincent Zgiet was told by Colonel Boleslaw Kustra, voivodship Citizens' Militia deputy commander. The largest increase--more than 87 percent--was recorded in the number of burglaries at socialized facilities. The number of thefts to the detriment of private persons increased more than 32 percent, and that of violent theft 53 percent. The number of proceedings initiated for brawls and beatings up increased more than 46 percent.

Notwithstanding the difficult conditions experienced by the milita in its work, the portion of offenses cleared up has remained in our region the same as last year, about 87 percent. it is gratifying that the militia was able to clear up a larger portion of offenses involving infringement upon private property, the seizure of public property and bodily injuries.

The militia has the greatest difficulty with the increased aggressiveness of perpetrators. There have been various kinds of insults against functionaries and increasing attacks on militiamen. In the case of active attacks legal actions are being taken, but the cases of insults are being mostly directed to the board. In repeated instances, the necessary militia actions are being obstructed by aggressiveness on the part of the perpetrators or by the danger of attracting a crowd. However, we do intervene in all cases indicated by the citizens and wherever the militiaman has a witness to prove the correctness of his action.

In Bialystok Voivodship, militia organs put particular emphasis on the struggle against profiteering, alcoholism and social sponging. Regulations allowing speeding up the course of action are being fully applied to sponging elements.

LE FIGARO ON GRAVITY OF ECONOMIC, SOCIAL PROBLEMS

LD151445 Paris LE FIGARO in French 14 May 81 p 2

[Bernard Margueritte dispatch: "Poland: Serious Economic and Social Problems"]

[Text] Warsaw--The Polish crisis is gradually entering a new phase in which violent conflicts are being replaced by particularly acute everyday problems. Much of last August's romantic enthusiasm, much of that faith which aspired, if not to move mountains, at least to forget the least pleasant facts, has vanished. The freshness of the original naive ideals has been dulled under the weight of geopolitical burdens on the one hand and socioeconomic burdens on the other. The growing everyday problems have finally brought people back to a sense of reality.

The most serious problems are no longer those stemming from clashes between Solidarity and the government. These two forces have gradually grown accustomed to one another and negotiations between them have become a matter of routine. That does not mean that a new conflict could not arise at any time, but a major political confrontation is no longer on the cards. In a word, a compromise seems to be being established between the desire for centralism at the top and the aspirations for democracy at the grassroots.

All the indications are, therefore, that, at the political level, things are gradually moving toward an authentic but moderate democratization of the system (free trade unions, renewal in the party, more real parliamentary life, curbs on censorship and economic reform in particular) which respects both socialism's fundamental structures and the alliances of the People's Republic of Poland.

There could, therefore, be justification for some optimism. However, that is far from being the case. Everybody realizes that political problems are no longer decisive and that, on the contrary, the burdens which I mentioned are pressing down increasingly heavily. They fall into three main categories:

1--Geopolitical burdens: This, of course, concerns the fact that the Soviet Union cannot be indifferent to devleopments in the situation in a country of strategic importance to the Warsaw Pact. However, it is obvious that it will make every effort to avoid having to intervene. Circles close to the Polish party's Central Committee generally admit that the Kremlin could only really decide on this final solution in two cases: if the campaign of preparation for the congress shows that the grassroots, strongly influenced by Solidarity, are starting to make a clean sweep in the Polish party structures (that might be the case if, for example, there were a majority of Solidarity members among the congress delegates), or if serious disturbances showed that the country was sinking into anarchy.

Indiscipline and Delinquency

There is also some anxiety here about a weakening in Mr Brezhnev's position in Moscow. A well-known Central Committee figure, who is regarded as an expert on Soviet questions, told me in this connection: "The most dangerous thing for us would be for Mr Brezhnev's departure to more or less coincide with our congress which starts 14 July.

2--Economic burdens: It is an understatement to say that the situation here is terrible. Not only is it necessary to stand in line to try to find the most essential goods and not only is rationing being extended (it has just been introduced for baby milk), but the dangers of unemployment and famine are now looming. Solidarity's existence offers some chance in the long term, but in the short term it must be said that the trade union's action is merely making things worse: 20-percent wage increases, an equivalent drop in production and shorter working hours. The workers are beginning to understand that these "gains" are in fact turning against them, and especially against the poorest among them. The fact is that nobody can see a way out of the crisis.

3--Social burdens: Finally, the most serious aspect of the situation is possibly the fact that the population, demoralized by 36 years of socialism, is displaying no dynamism. It is accustomed to receiving everything from the state and this time is expecting as much from the government as from Solidarity. It has a one-way view of democracy: The aim is to win more freedom but not more responsibilities and personal commitment.

After struggling to create self-managed organizations people are not then prepared to play an active part in them. The workers, in particular, are standing aside and refusing to be elected representatives either in party bodies or Solidarity bodies.

What is more, indiscipline and even anarchy are spreading rapidly. The manager of a medium-sized enterprise, although a firm supporter of democratization, complained to me that: "My employees no longer want to work.

If I reproach them they threaten to have me sacked and if I propose a bonus they say: "What are we supposed to do with your money since we cannot buy anything anyway?" At the same time, despite Solidarity's expressed desire for a moral renewal, alcoholism and, especially, delinquency in all its forms have increased tragically over the past few weeks. The forces of order are finding it increasingly difficult to do their job. We have just seen this at Otwock near Warsaw where a police station was destroyed by hooligans. In several cases the crowd has forced the militia to release common criminals.

It seems that the attacks against the state in a country where the central government, which has frequently been that of the foreign usurper, has never really been respected have increasdd the risks of Poland's falling prey to widespread anarchy.

The appeals for good conduct repeatedly made by the government and Solidarity, or even by the church, seem to be heeded less and less.

ALCOHOL SALES PROHIBITED IN GDANSK VOIVODSHIP

LD151806 Szczecin Domestic Service in Polish 1440 GMT 15 May 81

[Text] In connection with the quite numerous cases of alcohol abuse observed yesterday--which (?took no account) of the seriousness of the mement--the Gdansk voivoda has issued a prohibition on the sale of alcohol in the Gdansk Voivodship. This will continue until further notice.

OUTBREAK OF SOCCER HOOLIGANISM REPORTED IN LODZ

LD170900 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1947 GMT 16 May 81

[Zbigniew Wouciechowski report from Lodz on events "before, during and after" a soccer game between Widzew Lodz and Legia--live]

[Text] The game between Widzew and Legia was broadcast on television, so you, ladies and gentlemen, probably saw the hooligans from the suburbs. I myself saw the vandalized railroad car, broken windows, and the luggage racks without metal rods, which had been made into primitive weapons. I saw chains, whips, pieces of rubber and knives. I also saw the window of the railroad car from which a 14-year-old boy was thrown past Koluszki station. He came from Aleksandrow and is now in the hospital. It is said that he lost a leg. I shall not mention those who were beaten up. I do not want to describe something that I have never seen before--and I have been to many sports stadiums.

The hosts were worried about the match: Special vigilante patrols were organized and these were strengthened by [word indistinct] Solidarity; there were police units and fire brigade units but they were unable to stop the hooligans, the scum who use any opportunity to beat someone up [words indistinct]. The police intervened and used batons. We know that the police do not like using batons and we know when they use them rightly and wrongly.

[Words indistinct] at the Widzew soccer stadium the policemen led out tens of hooligans to onlookers' chants of "put them in jail." There were cheers for the police. This--let us admit it--unheard-of gesture was an expression of approval for the decisive action [words indistinct].

We have had enough of the [word indistinct] and beatings up which are the pride of vandals [words indistinct].

Let us remember that small time crooks are attempting to take advantage of the situation in Otwock and think that the police will drag their feet before they intervene. [passage indistinct] Oh no, enough of this. We shall point them out to the police; We shall point out those who ought to be brought under control. If we do not do this, we get beaten up and even more [words indistinct].

COMMUNIQUE ON VISIT OF SOVIET MEDIA DELEGATION

LD161118 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1005 GMT 16 May 81

[Communique issued at the end of a 14-16 May visit by a delegation of the USSR State Committee for Television and Radio Broadcasting]

[Text] A delegation of the USSR State Committee for Television and Radio Broadcasting led by its chairman, member of the CPSU Central Committee Sergey Lapin, visited Poland from 12 to 16 May at the invitation of the Radio and Television Committee. Also in the delegation was head of a sector in the CPSU Central Committee Grigoriy Oganov. The delegation has been received by the member of the PZPR Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the Council of Ministers, Army Gen Wojciech Jaruzelski, member of the Politburo and Secretary of the PZPR Central Committee Stefan Olszowski.

During its visit with the Radio and Television Committee, the delegation met with committee Chairman Zdzislaw Balicki, members of the presidium and program activists. There was a mutual exchange of information on the activities of the radio and television bodies in both countries. Problems related to the further development of mutual all-round cooperation were also discussed.

There was also a meeting in the Press, Radio and Television Department of the PZPR Central Committee.

SOVIET TRADE UNION DELEGATION ENDS VISIT

LD170220 Warsaw in English to Europe 2230 GMT 16 May 81

[Text] A delegation of the Soviet trade unionists, headed by Kazimeras Matskavichuus, chairman of he All-Soviet Central Council of Trade Unions, has ended its visit to Poland. The delegation had talks with the consultative commission of the Branch Trade Unions and the two sides adopted a program of cooperation in the exchange of experiences between the two trade union organizations, and especially concerning the role of the trade unions under socialism, increased participation of the working people in the process of management, the defense of their interests, the implementation of the social policy and vocational training.

EXPORT DIRECTOR CITED ON SOVIET-POLISH TRADE

LD152026 Warsaw PAP in English 1715 GMT 15 May 81

["Polish-Soviet Trade and Economic Cooperation"--PAP headline]

[Text] Warsaw, 15 May (PAP)--The USSR is a partner which from the beginning of economic crisis in Poland has been scrupulously fulfilling its obligations and applying no repraisals in spite of frequent failure on the Polish side to stick to the terms of concluded contracts, Foreign Trade Ministry Director Jerzy Pakalski told PAP.

Being aware of Poland's problems with raw materials and market supplies, the Soviet Union continues the delivery of goods on time as envisaged by this year's trade protocol or even ahead of the fixed date in the past four months of the present year. Soviet deliveries to Poland were by 26.3 percent higher than in the same period of 1980, and, as far as raw materials and consumer goods are concerned, even by 41.5 percent higher.

The hitherto Soviet assistance, sent to Poland at the end of 1980 and beginning of 1981 covers not only additional supplies of goods worth nearly 240 million roubles but also a billion-rouble credit as well as credits in hard currency worth 620 million dollars and an unrepayable loan of 465 million dollars, Jerzy Pekalski recalled.

Poland's exports to the USSR started to falter already last year. After the first four months of 1981 a further slump of (?16-18) percent has been recorded in Polish deliveries to the Soviet Union and that downward trend continues. The most acute for the Soviet partner is the drastic drop in the delivery of Polish coal, spare parts for machines and cooperation components.

Poland's failure to meet her contractual obligations should be viewed against this year's protocol which at our request has been significantly cut down as far as Polish deliveries are concerned. The Soviet Union has applied no restrictions in trade with Poland but we should realize that such unbalanced turnover is impossible in the long run, Jerzy Pekalski said.

CZYREK CITED ON IMPORTANCE OF WARSAW PACT MEETING

LD160914 Warsaw PAP in English 0800 GMT 16 May 81

[Text] Warsaw, 15 May (PAP)--One year ago, on May 14 and 15 1980, Warsaw hosted a session of the Warsaw Treaty states' Political Consultative Committee, [words indistinct] 25th anniversary of the Warsaw Treaty--the political-defensive alliance of the Socialist states.

The session was convened during a period of [words indistinct] the international situation, in East-West relations. Due to NATO's well-known decisions, the danger of a new, extremely dangerous stage in the arms race in Europe and the world heightened. Poland's Foreign Minister Jozef Czyrek told PAP in a statement marking the anniversary that in that difficult situation Warsaw has become the place where constructive proposals contained in the declaration and statement by the Warsaw Treaty members were worked out. These documents became the object of an international dialogue and were [words indistinct] protecting the positive tendencies in world policy, including detente.

The Warsaw session confirmed the policy of the Warsaw Treaty (?states) marks out the prospects for peaceful and just solutions to problems. [Words indistinct] which are the subject of (?controversy in) East-West relations, and plays a significant role in maintaining and strengthening the principles of peaceful coexistence between nations in today's world.

The proposals contained in the documents then adopted concerned vital issues. In particular, the proposal for holding a conference on military detente and disarmament in Europe had a significant influence on the international dialogue.

Another example of peaceful activities pursued by the Warsaw Treaty states is the idea to call a top-level meeting of state leaders from various parts of the world. Especially important in this field is the proposal put forth by Leonid Brezhnev at the 26th CPSU Congress to call a session of the UN Security Council with the participation of the leaders of UN member-states.

This proposal is the object of intense diplomatic contacts today. The important resolutions and initiatives of the 26th CPSU Congress became a strong confirmation of the consistent and constructive foreign policy of the Soviet Union, aimed at maintaining peace, consolidating security and developing international cooperation, at averting the danger of escalating the arms race and a political and military confrontation. Such attitude was also fully expressed in the sessions and results of the recent congresses of the other fraternal parties in Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia and the GDR.

Life has confirmed the truth expressed in the Warsaw declaration of the course for continuing the bilateral dialogue as an important instrument of reconstructing mutual trust and searching for solutions based on principle of equal security.

Especially important in the present situation is the dialogue between the USSR and the USA. In this light, the Warsaw Treaty states' proposals and appraisals remain perfectly valid.

The Warsaw Treaty is an important factor in the positive shaping of the political situation in Europe and the world. It creates new stimuli for rallying broad political and social forces round the struggle for detente, halting the arms race, disarmament and equal-rights, international cooperation. Poland has and continues to contribute consistently to this cause.

Poland's participation in the allied treaty of the socialist states is a fundamental factor of our security and guarantees the Polish nation's prospects for a peaceful future. This is especially important now, when we are concentrated around overcoming the domestic social and economic crisis. Perhaps never before have we felt so strongly that just as peaceful European order and security are necessary for Poland, so a stable, socialist Poland--a weighty segment in the Warsaw Treaty--is a relevant factor of European peace and stability.

ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI SAYS RFE AIMS TO WEAKEN PZPR

LD151836 Warsaw PAP in English 1721 GMT 15 May 81

[Text] Warsaw, 15 May (PAP)--Recalling that the "main aim of the propaganda conducted by anti-communist centers has been and continues to be a drive at weakening the leading role of the party in the life of the nation," the Polish Armed Forces daily ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI today wrote that "the prime objective of the propaganda cooked by Radio Free Europe has always (?been) the undermining of the leading role of the PUWP.

"This activity is being more intensified at times of social upheavals. The tactics used by the Munich-based radio station is invariably based on charging the PUWP with the responsibility for the social tensions and discrediting all the party steps aimed at defusing the conflict situations.

"Throughout the entire period of socialist renewal the Radio (Free Europe) has been incessantly striving to force through the view that party is not capable to meet the expectations of the nation.

"The starting point for all the attacks on the party's leading role has been the imposition of the view that the Polish working class lost confidence in the PUWP. Simultaneously, it employed a tactic of identifying the party merely with the PUWP leadership and apparatus. Such contracted notion of the party enabled Radio Free Europe to present the PUWP and the working class as two alien opposition groupings."

ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI went on that the radio "concentrates its efforts on attacking the principle of democratic centralism and propagating every attempt at creating the so-called horizontal party structures, operating outside the party organs. At the same time it has been trying to put the party apparatus in opposition to the rank-and-file and create artificial divisions both in the leadership and the base organizations.

"The pondering of Radio Free Europe also has been aimed to sow doubts whether the party is on the whole capable of leading the process of socialist renewal. Such qualities, on the other hand, have been granted Solidarity and the opposition cooperating with this union.

The propaganda is construed so as to impress on the listeners the belief that the entire party apparatus, the whole party, have been demoralized and currupted.

[Words indistinct] Radio Free Europe aims to build up a permament social pressure focused on the party leadership since it is necessary--as the radio has been trying to prove--to force the PUWP to continue the process of socialist renewal."

"This propaganda also aims to give the social pressure an organized and institutionalized character which--as the RFE [Radio Free Europe] thinks--is always tantamount to subordinating the society to the leadership of anti-socialist groupings exploiting for their activity some units of Solidarity. it also means keeping the country in a state of permament 'social upheaval'.

This mechanism of permanent social pressure has already been put into life several times by radical wings of Solidarity at the initiative of KSS-KOR advisers," stated the Army newspaper.

"Radio Free Europe does not hide its long-range goals. Talking about Solidarity it openly declares that the cooperation of oppositionist intellectuals may contribute to the fact that the trade unions would not confine themselves to narrow actions of the economic and social nature, but would play an ever greater socio-political role.

"The methods and key lines of RFE propaganda bluntly indicate that the fundamental objective of this activity has been and still is the overthrow of the socialist system, takeover of power in the country by the anti-socialist forces and severance of the alliance with the Soviet Union and the other countries of the socialist community. The main target of attacks of the anti-communist centres has been and is the PUWP," reiterated ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI.

KANIA SENDS GREETINGS TO HUSAK ON CPCZ ANNIVERSARY

LD140214 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1700 GMT 13 May 81

[Text] On the occasion of the 60th anniversary of the foundation of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia Stanislaw Kania, first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee, sent a telegram with cordial greetings to Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and president of Czechoslovakia.

WASZCZUK RECEIVES VISITING BERLIN SED DELEGATION

LD130956 Warsaw PAP in English 0804 GMT 13 May 81

[Text] Warsaw, 12 May (PAP)--A delegation of the Berlin Committee of the National Socialist Unity Party headed by Helmut Mueller, member of the Central Committee, arrived in Warsaw today at the invitation of the PUWP Warsaw Committee.

The visitors saw a semi-conductors scientific-production centre and talked to party activists and the management. In the afternoon they met with the Secretariat of the PUWP voivodship committee.

The delegation was received by alternate member of the Political Bureau and secretary of the PUWP Central Committee Jerzy Waszczuk.

MUTUAL TRADE AGREEMENT SIGNED WITH ALBANIA

LD091808 Warsaw PAP in English 0800 GMT 9 May 81

[Text] Warsaw, 8 May (PAP)--Under a trade agreement on mutual deliveries of goods and payments in the years 1981-85 signed in Tirana between the governments of Poland and Albania the exchange between the two countries is to double in comparison with their previous agreement covering the 1975-1980 period.

Poland will be exporting to Albania machines and equipment for the mining industry and other branches of economy, electrotechnical equipment, matallurgical installations, laboratory and medical equipment, automotive industry products, textile machinery, coking coal, rolled products, fire resistant materials, among other things.

Poland's imports from Albania will include asphalt, chromium ores, cables and copper conduits, tobacco and cigarettes, considerable amounts of tomatoes, peppers, watermelons, grapes, citrus fruit, fruit and vegetable preserves, clothes, furs and other consumer goods.

ANDREI, HAIG TALKS IN WASHINGTON REPORTED

AU161916 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1759 GMT 16 May 81

[Text] Washington, 16 May (AGERPRES)--On May 15 talks were conducted at the State Department between Romanian minister of foreign affairs, Stefan Andrei, and the U.S. secretary of state, Alexander Haig.

During the interview the sides examined the main aspects of the present and future of the Romanian-American relations as well as a series of international problems of joint interest.

The two ministers expressed satisfaction at the development on multiple planes of the relations of cooperation between Romania and the USA and reasserted the resolve of their governments to amplify and diversify these relations, thus meeting the fundamental interests of the peoples of Romania and America.

Highlighted were first of all the progress scored in the field of the trade exchanges and economic cooperation and the sides discussed a series of ways and means apt to secure stability and the continuous amplification, on mutually advantageous grounds, of the relation between Romania and the United States. In the context the sides recognised the importance of the most-favoured-nation clause and the necessity for action to be taken in view of consolidating it in the Romanian-American trade exchanges.

During the exchanges of opinions on the present international situation the sides have highlighted first of all the necessity for action to be taken in view of putting out the hotbeds of conflict that today threaten peace and security in general, of settling the interstate conflicts by political means, of reducing the tension in the relations among them.

Expressing concern over the developments in Lebanon the two ministers agreed on the responsibility incumbent today on all the states, on the interested ones first of all, in point of taking action for preventing the worsening of the situation, for reaching a political solution for leaving behind the present tension, for securing the unity, territorial integrity and independence of Lebanon, for creating the conditions that could open the way to peace and stability in the Middle East.

Opinions were exchanged on the problems of disarmament and both sides expressed the resolve to take action in view of creating, the soonest possible, favourable conditions for achieving measures of effective reduction of armaments, of true disarmament.

Special attention was paid to the problems of cooperation and security in Europe, of the unfolding of the Madrid European conference. The two ministers agreed on the positive importance of the process initiated by the conference for security and cooperation in Europe for the peace and cooperation on the European Continent and worldwide, and on the necessity of securing the continuity of this process, of implementing the Final Act of the conference as a coherent whole. In this spirit they reasserted their governments' resolve to take action for a conclusion of the Madrid conference in positive results.

Highlighting the atmosphere of cordiality, sincerity and mutual understanding in which the talks passed, the usefulness of the exchange of views that goes within the positive practices established in recent years between Romania and the USA, the two ministers agreed to intensify the Romanian-American contacts and consultations at all levels, for an ever better collaboration between the two countries to the interest of a constructive solving of the topical problems of the international life.

Secretary of State Alexander Haig accepted with pleasure the invitation to pay an official visit to Romania, extended to him by the Romanian Government.

The same day the Romanian minister had interviews with Senator Charles Percy, chairman of the Foreign Relations Committee of the Senate, with Clement Zablocki, chairman of the Foreign Relations Committee of the House of Representatives, and with Sam Gibbons, chairman of the Subcommittee for International Trade within the Ways and Means Committee of the House of Representatives.

During these interviews, attended by other members of the respective committees, discussed were especially the ways of developing the good relations between Romania and the USA particularly in the economic field and an exchange of views on some of the present international issues was made.

The Secretary of State Alexander Haig gave a dinner in honour of the Romanian minister of foreign affairs. During the dinner, the two ministers raised toasts for the presidents of the two states, for the prosperity of the Romanian and American peoples, for the relations of friendly collaboration between Romania and the USA.

The Romanian minister of foreign affaris had also an interview with Helmut Sonnenfeldt, ex-adviser of the State Department and took part in a dinner given in his honour by Jack Spitzer, chairman of the B'nai B'rith organization.

Meeting With Reagan

AU161440 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1000 GMT 16 May 81

[Text] Yesterday at the White House U.S. President Ronald Reagan received Stefan Andrei, minister of foreign affairs of Romania, who is on an official visit to Washington at the invitation of U.S. Secretary of State Alexander Haig.

On behalf of Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, a friendly message was conveyed to the U.S. president, together with best wishes for good health and personal happiness and wishes for peace and progress to the American people. At the same time, on behalf of Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu and Comrade Elena Ceausescu, an invitation was extended to President Ronald Reagan and Mrs Nancy Reagan to pay an official visit to Romania.

Expressing his thanks for the message and invitation, President Ronald Reagan stressed that it will give him particular pleasure to accept the invitation. He also asked the Romanian guest to convey cordial greetings and wishes for good health and personal happiness to President Nicolae Ceausescu and wishes for peace and prosperity to the Romanian people.

During the ensuing talk, the two sides expressed satisfaction with the upward trend, on the basis of equality and mutual respect, of cooperation between Romania and the United States and the determination by the two governments to act to expand and accelerate that trend and to strengthen and deepen cooperation between them in international affairs and to promote the cause of peace, national independence, cooperation and understanding among all nations.

The meeting, which was attended by U.S. Secretary of State Alexander Haig and Romania's ambassador in Washington, Nicolae Ionescu, took place in a cordial atmosphere of esteem and mutual understanding.

CEAUSESCU RECEIVES U.S. SECRETARY OF COMMERCE

AU151717 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1600 GMT 15 May 81

[Text] Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, today received Malcolm Baldrige, U.S. secretary of commerce and chairman of the U.S. side in the joint Romanian-U.S. economic commission, who led his country's delegation to the proceedings of the seventh commission session. The meeting was attended by Cornel Burtica, deputy prime minister of the Romanian Government and minister of foreign trade and international economic cooperation. Rudolph Aggrey, U.S. ambassador to Bucharest was also present.

The guest pointed out that he has the pleasant mission to hand President Nicolae Ceausescu a message on behalf of U.S. President Ronald Reagan and to extend on his behalf cordial greetings and best wishes.

Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu expressed thanks for the message and asked the guest to convey warm greetings and best wishes for good health to President Reagan.

During the ensuing talk, the two sides stressed with satisfaction that the relations of friendship and cooperation between Romania and the United States are experiencing an upward trend in the spirit and on the basis of guidelines and understandings agreed upon during the Romanian-U.S. summit dialogue. In this context, the two sides pointed out the positive results recorded in the field of economic cooperation and expressed the common desire to most completely make use of existing favorable conditions to seek new ways and means to continue to develop mutually advantageous cooperation between the two countries in economics, the scientific-technical field, in production sharing and in trade exchange. The sides also stressed the importance of measures established during the current session of the Romanian-U.S. economic commission to give that cooperation material shape.

The two sides stressed that expanding and deepening that cooperation will positively influence the development of good Romanian-U.S. relations and serves the progress of the two countries and the cause of peace, understanding and international cooperation.

Discussing certain matters pertaining to international life, the two sides stressed the importance of intensifying efforts by all countries aimed at resuming and strengthening the process of detente, at ensuring peace and respect for national independence, at resolving the states of tension and conflict which still exist in various parts of the world by political means and at adopting tangible and efficient measures for military disengagement and disarmament, primarily for nuclear disarmament.

The meeting took place in a cordial atmosphere.

Economic Accords Signed

AU151949 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1837 GMT 15 May 81

[Text] Bucharest, 15 May (AGERPRES)--On Friday, May 15 proceedings concluded, in Bucharest, of the seventh Romanian-American joint economic commission. Presented in the plenary meeting were the reports of the working groups and of the Romanian-American Economic Council, as well as the conclusions of the session.

The results of the negotiations are expressed by the measures agreed upon and stipulated in the protocol of the session, signed by the chairmen for the two sides in the commission--Cornel Burtica, Romanian deputy prime minister, minister of foreign trade and international economic cooperation, and Malcolm Baldrige, United States secretary of commerce. The document singles out new possibilities and solutions meant to secure the expansion and diversification of the trade exchanges and economic cooperation between Romania and the USA on mutually advantageous grounds. In the context stressed is the importance of the trade agreement and of the granted most-favoured-nation clause, for the improvement of the bilateral trade that--the fact is mentioned--in 1980 was in excess of one billion dollars. The protocol also mentions the progress marked since the previous session in the development of the economic, industrial and technical cooperation in the field of energy, electronics and geophysics, as well as the projects being negotiated at present in the field of machine building, mining industry, electronics, chemistry and pharmacy.

Within the same framework signed were contracts and agreements of economic and trade collaboration in the field of power engineering, machine building, light industry and in other fields.

The same day, in the afternoon, the U.S. Secretary of Commerce Malcolm Baldrige left Bucharest.

Before leaving, during an interview with the press, Malcolm Baldridge expressed satisfaction for having been received by the Romanian president. On the occasion, the U.S. secretary of commerce showed that he had conveyed to President Nicolae Ceausescu wishes of success in behalf of President Ronald Reagan, together with his wish to continue and expand the Romanian-American friendly relations. The guest stressed that during the interview the Romanian president had come up with a series of ideas and messages that he would convey to the U.S. President. He said that the two countries agreed that, particularly in the fields of trade, where in recent years remarkable successes have been marked, further progress can be achieved.

In conclusion the U.S. secretary of commerce highlighted the fruitful results in which the proceedings of the Bucharest joint commission concluded.

CEAUSESCU RECEIVFS POLISH DEPUTY PREMIER

AU151713 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1600 GMT 15 May 81

[Text] Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP secretary general and president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, today received Mieczyslaw Rakowski, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Polish People's Republic and chairman of the Polish side in the Romanian-Polish joint government commission for economic cooperation, whose session took place in Bucharest. The meeting was attended by Janos Fazekas, deputy prime minister of the Romanian Government and chairman of the Romanian side in the joint commission. Ion Cosma, Romanian ambassador in Warsaw, and Boleslaw Koperski, ambassador of the Polish People's Republic in Bucharest, were also present.

The guest extended cordial greetings to Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu on behalf of Comrade Stanislaw Kania, first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee, Comrade Henryk Jablonski, chairman of the State Council, and Comrade Wojciech Jaruzelski, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Polish People's Republic.

Expressing thanks, Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu in turn conveyed warm greetings to Comrades Stanislaw Kania, Henryk Jablonski and Wojciech Jaruzelski, together with best wishes for success in their activity.

During the meeting, which took place in a warm, comradely atmosphere, the sides expressed satisfaction with the constant development of relations of friendship and multifaceted cooperation between our parties, countries and peoples and their joint desire to expand those relations and to raise economic and scientific-technical cooperation between Romania and Poland onto new levels in the interests of the two peoples, of building socialism in Romania and Poland and of the general cause of socialism, peace and international cooperation.

Within this context the two sides stressed the role incumbent on the joint government commission to make better use of the opportunities for multifaceted cooperation offered by building socialism in Romania and Poland and in intensifying mutually advantageous Romanian-Polish cooperation.

The exchange of views on international political issues stressed the determination by the two countries to cooperate more and more closely in international affairs, tomake their contribution to expand cooperation and collaboration among countries, to establish security and peace in Europe and throughout the world, and to resolve the major problems confronting mankind in the interests of the peoples, the cause of socialism and the progress of all nations.

Economic Documents Signed

AU151955 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1847 GMT 15 May 81

[Text] Bucharest, 15 May (AGERPRES)--The 14th session of the joint Romanian-Polish government commission of economic collaboration concluded in Bucharest, on May 15.

The two delegations examined the evolution of the economic relations and of the bilateral trade exchanges, considering that sustained activity was deployed for the expansion and deepening of the mutually advantageous collaboration between Romania and Poland.

It was noted that in the period elapsed since the previous session a series of important documents were concluded regarding the collaboration in the coordination of the development plans of the national economies of the two countries in 1981-1985, the mutual goods exchanges in 1981, as well as numerous understandings, conventions and contracts of cooperation for the manufacturing of equipment in various domains.

During the current session, they signed conventions regarding the specialization in machine-building, medicines, chemical reactives, dyestuff and intermediaries for 1981-1985. At the same time, it was established that further conventions be concluded in the period to come in electrical engineering and nonferrous metallurgy. The value of the mutual deliveries under these documents tops 100 million rubles.

The heads of the two delegations, Janos Fazekas, deputy prime minister, chairman for Romania of the commission, and Mieczyslaw Rakowski, vice-chairman of the Council of Ministers, chairman for Poland of the commission, signed the protocol of the session.

The document records the results of the talks conducted, and concrete measures for the expansion and diversification of the economic collaboration and of the trade exchanges in the current quinquennium in mining equipment, installations for food, naval, light and electronics industries, chemistry, metallurgy and extractive industry.

CEAUSESCU RECEIVES USSR NUCLEAR ENERGY OFFICIAL

AU161437 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1300 GMT 16 May 81

[Text] Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP secretary general and president of the republic, today received Comrade Petrosyants, chairman of the State Committee for Utilization of Atomic Energy of the USSR, who paid a visit to our country. The meeting was attended by Comrade Cornel Mihulecea, chairman of the State Committee for Nuclear Energy. Vasiliy Ivanovich Drozdenko, USSR ambassador in Bucharest, was also present.

On this occasion, warm greetings and most cordial wishes were extended to Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu on behalf of Comrade Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the Supreme Soviet.

Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu expressed thanks and asked the guest to convey warm greetings and best wishes to Comrade Leonid Ilich Brezhnev.

The guest expressed gratitude for being received by the leader of our party and state and for the opportunity to visit Romania and to become directly acquainted with the activity and achievements of some important industrial units for scientific research and technical engineering in the energy field in our country and to meet with government representatives and with Romanian men of science and specialists.

During the ensuing talk, the two sides stressed with satisfaction the fruitful cooperation between the two countries in the economic and scientific-technical field and stressed that this is part and parcel of the friendly and miltifaceted relations between Romania and the Soviet Union, relations which are constantly expanding and strengthening in the spirit of understandings concluded during the Romanian-Soviet summit dialogue. The two sides pointed out that an eloquent expression of that fruitful cooperation is the flight of the joint Romanian-Soviet cosmic crew, which has successfully begun its mission on board the Salyut-6-Soyuz experimental scientific orbital complex.

At the same time, the two sides stressed the positive results recorded in cooperation aimed at the peaceful uses of nuclear energy. They also voiced their common desire to intensify cooperation ventures in that important field of contemporary science and technology and to efficiently make use of the possibilities ensured in this respect by the economic, technological and research potential of Romania and the Soviet Union. They emphasized that the development of such cooperation will contribute to enriching the energy sources of our countries and to expanding and deepening Romanian-Soviet cooperation and to the progress of the two neighboring and friendly countries. The two sides also stressed the need for nuclear energy and the results of research in the nuclear field to be placed in the service of peace, of developing human society and in the service of well-being and the happiness of all peoples.

The meeting took place in a warm, comradely atmosphere.

PREMIER VERDET RECEIVES VISITING SOVIET OFFICIAL

AU171518 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1746 GMT 16 May 81

[Text] Bucharest, 16 May (AGERPRES)--On May 16, Romanian Prime Minister Ilie Verdet received A.G. Petrishchev, Soviet minister of chemical fertilizer, who now visits Romania. During the interview tackled were aspects of the Romanian-Soviet economic talks, the sides stressing the ascending evolution of the relations on multiple planes between the two countries. The sides also considered that the dynamic multilateral development of the two countries secured wide possibilities for deepening and amplifying further the collaboration in economy, technology, science and other fields of joint interest. Highlighted during the talks were also fresh concrete ways and means of developing the economic cooperation and the exchanges of good between Romania and the Soviet Union.

The interview passed in a warm, friendly atmosphere.

Talks With Officials

AU151940 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1845 GMT 15 May 81

[Text] Bucharest, 15 May (AGERPRES)--On May 15, A.G. Petrishchev, Soviet minister of mineral fertilizer [title as received], had interviews in Bucharest with Ion Dinca, first deputy prime minister of Romania, Gheorghe Caranfil, minister of the chemical industry and Ioan Avram, minister of the machine building industry. Analysed were fresh possibilities of amplifying and deepening the bilateral technical and scientific cooperation the production of fertilizer, in the higher capitalization of the raw materials, in the machine building and in other sectors of mutual interest.

SPANISH CP LEADER CARRILLO ARRIVES IN BUCHAREST

AU161953 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1838 GMT 16 May 81

[Text] Bucharest, 16 May (AGERPRES)--In response to an invitation extended by Nicolae Ceausescu, general secretary of the Romanian Communist Party, Santiago Carrillo, secretary general of the Communist Party of Spain, arrived in Bucharest on Saturday evening. The secretary general of the Communist Party of Spain was welcomed at the Otopeni Airport by Constantin Dascalescu, member of the Executive Political Committee, secretary of the CC of the RCP.

MAURITIUS CP CHAIRMAN LEAVES ROMANIA 16 MAY

AU171907 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1748 GMT 16 May 81

[Text] Bucharest, 16 May (AGERPRES)--Letoraz Chandraman, chairman of the Communist Party of Mauritius, who paid a visit to Romania as guest of the Central Committee of the Romanian Communist Party, left Bucharest on May 16. The guest was seen off at the Otopeni Airport by Ilie Radulescu, secretary of the CC of the RCP.

MEDIA RESPOND TO ALBANIAN COMMENT ON KOSOVO

TANJUG Criticism

LD171842 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1302 GMT 17 May 81

[Text] Belgrade, 17 May (TANJUG)--Two crude attacks on Yugoslavia published in Tirana today attempt, by falsifying facts and historical documents, to defend Albanian reactionary theses. The first of these concerns a report by the official Albanian news agency, which has taken upon itself to defend outlaw Tahir Mehaj and his accomplice, who killed four young militiamen a few days ago. The second attack concerns renewed Albanian aspirations toward Yugoslav territories and crude interference in Yugoslavia's internal affairs, [words indistinct] with the claim that Albania is doing all this "sincerely and with a high degree of responsibility."

Without seeking to comment at this moment in time, we will present only some points from these Albanian articles.

In the first attack, the Albanian agency quotes official Yugoslav information on the death of the militiamen but goes on to misuse and falsify this information completely. Without mentioning the fact that Tahir has been a criminal and an outlaw since last year or that the members of the militia did their best to ensure that his hostages--five children and two women--came to no harm, the Albanian news agency makes the absurd claim that what happened was an attack by the militia on the village of Prekaz.

It then goes on to talk about an attack on "an Albanian family and the killing of two of its members." Although it gives the names of the dead militiamen, which shows clearly that there were two Bosnians, a Serb and an Albanian, the agency, in its brief report, says nevertheless that this is involved the "Serbian punitive militia" and that it carried out the alleged attack on the village.

With this forgery, not particularly skillfully thought out but exceptionally crude with respect to the militiamen who lost their lives in order not to endanger children and women, the Albanian agency and those behind it evidently identify themselves with the cowardly criminals who had pushed the children in front of them in order to avoid a confrontation with justice.

The second forgery from Tirana amounts to the height of interference in the internal affairs of Yugoslavia and openly lays claim to Yugoslav territories. This refers to the article published by ZERI I POPULLIT today and also carried by Triana radio in its broadcasts. This lengthy article is full of distortions of history, through quotations taken out of context from Yugoslav and Albanian documents. The article demands Yugoslav territories, their secession from Yugoslavia; an attempt is made to prove a right to these territories, as the title of the article itself says, through the use of forgeries or sentencies or sentences taken out of context, and it also tries to justify the demand that Kosovo be a republic.

At the same time, the article describes this Albanian interference in Yugoslavia's internal affairs as "sincere and just" and it is assessed that this is done with a "great feeling of responsibility." It does not, however, say toward whom.

This "sincere and responsible" interference represents extreme irresponsibility toward Yugoslavia and primarily toward Albanians living in it and toward Albania and Albanians in Albania. Along with all these demands and assessments, the authors of the article in ZERI I POPULLIT are surprised about Albania being accused by Yugoslavia, "no more and no less," of interfering in its internal affairs, only to follow this assessment with the statement that Albania is fragmented and that allegedly "its" northeastern part, Kosovo, and "other Albanian areas" are joined to Yugoslavia.

It is with this extensive article which Tirana radio is carrying today in installments, and with the forgery of documents and of history, that the reactionary and counterrevolutionary thesis about "Kosovo the republic," or rather about Kosovo's (?secession)--or as ZERI I POPULLIT wants it, about its "annexation to Albania"--is being unsuccessfully and unconvincingly defended. This is identical with the forgery of information about the unfortunate death of young militiamen who were described as a "unit of the Serbian punitive militia" which had "attacked the village" and the innocent Tahir Mehaj whom, by the way, all other people in his village feared, so that they "breathed a sigh of relief" upon his death.

Pristina Radio Commentary

AU181001 Pristina Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 2000 GMT 17 May 81

[Commentary by Saban Hiseni, director of Pristina radio station--live or recorded]

[Text] Albanian propaganda, or rather the Albanian leadership, made itself heard again today in Tirana over numerous Albanian radio station broadcasts. To the well-known commentaries in the newspaper ZERI I POPULLIT in April this year they added another rude attack on our country. Saban Hiseni, director of the Pristina radio station, talks about this:

We are talking about a commentary in ZERI I POPULLIT, organ of the AWP Central Committee, headlined: Demands To Recognize the Status of a Republic of Kosovo Are Justified--a long article which took almost 1 hour and 10 minutes to read on Radio Tirana and includes fresh forgeries, quotations and sentences torn out of context and tries to justify the reactionary demands of the demonstrators and those who support them, and in which the Albanian leadership once again overtly joins the demands.

Today's ZERI I POPULLIT commentary constitutes a culmination of the Albanian leadership's interference in the internal affairs of the SFRY, at the height of which are overt pretensions to Yugoslav territory. Although under the pretext of invoking history, which the Albanian leadership does regularly--just as do all other similar regimes for which history does not serve the greater prosperity of its society but rather its daily politics--ZERI I POPULLIT, with its twisting of facts and quotations torn out of the context of Yugoslav and Albanian documents, wants to justify its earlier advocacy of hostile and counterrevolutionary demonstrations and hostile elements and forces.

The Albanian leadership, after all, is not very choosy in using various quotations, even if they come from the most extreme rightist and reactionary information media. In a word, when it is a question of enriching the arsenal of anti-Yugoslav propaganda, the Albanian leadership welcomes any source, regardless of its ideological and political orientation.

In this context, the ZERI I POPULLIT article does not even mention the general people's condemnation--expecially by the Albanian nationality in Kosovo and in Yugoslavia--of both the demonstrations and the demands for a republic, which, in striving to unify the Albanians in our country, in fact leads to carving up and destroying the constitutional order of self-managing Socialist Yugoslavia.

About these and other demands, the communists and working people of Kosovo and all our country have pronounced their judgment at numerous gatherings during intensive sociopolitical activities, a judgment rejecting all forms of paternalism and spiritual guardianship that Albanian propaganda--that is, the Albanian leadership--is arrogantly proffering by offering to the Albanian nationality ready-made prescriptions, flavored with demagogic and quasinational phrases, on how it should solve the problem of its position and its relations with other peoples and nationalities within the framework of the Socialist Republic of Serbia and the SFRY.

Although it formally directs us to solutions within the framework of the SFRY Constitution, something that itself represents interference, ZERI I POPULLIT openly calls the Albanians in Kosovo and Yugoslavia to revolt and calls for new bloodshed and for an alleged solution of the problems by pressure methods [word indistinct] and by breaking up Yugoslavia. It is nothing else but summoning help for dark and reactionary forces to [passage indistinct] instead of the League of Communists and other organized socialist forces. We thank the newspaper ZERI I POPULLIT and the Albanian leadership for such advice, but let them implement it within their own country, for the Albanians in Kosovo and Yugoslavia, together with other peoples and nationalities of our country, well know--just as they knew in 1945, 1948 and 1968--how to overcome the present situation that has been created by Albanian nationalist and irredentist activities, because they are also resolute in the view and aware of the fact--more than ever before--that their better future lies in continuing Tito's work, in strengthening the cohesive forces of the self-managing Socialist Yugoslavia, in strengthening the brotherhood and unity and community with the Serbs, Montenegrins, Muslims, Turks and others in Kosovo in community with the people of Serbia and the peoples and nationalities of all Yugoslavia, just as they are, after all, aware of the fact that it was they themselves who decided their fate, a fate that was not imposed on them by anyone within Yugoslavia, least of all by the Socialist Republic of Serbia.

For that reason we now justly ask who and what do the quotations torn out of documents serve [passage indistinct] and the act of relating them to the situation newly created in Yugoslavia? We would be led far by the question [passage indistinct] which we will publish [words indistinct] if the Albanian side continues to put parts of history [words indistinct]. We will also publish, just as we have done on several occasions, information on the joint struggle of the Albanian (?fighters) with our units in expelling the Fascist occupiers from our places, but we will also publish information on the internationalist assistance of Comrade Tito, the Yugoslav Communist Party and our entire country in forming the Albanian Communist Party and in forming the Albanian National Liberation Army and on our country's contribution to Albania's postwar construction and, on the international scene, to the recognition of that country as an equal member of the international community. Documents exist on all that. There are letters of gratitude from Albania's highest leaders to [word indistinct] to our country. But we will not abuse that to cause (?tension) as Albanian (?propaganda) is now doing.

[Passage indistinct] The orientation of our peoples and nationalities that an independent and nonaligned Yugoslavia is one of the most important factors of security [words indistinct] and, vice versa, that an independent, nonbloc and [word indistinct] Albania is [words indistinct]. That has been a fact of basic importance for our relations with Albania and the basis upon which we have constantly built those relations. For that reason ZERI I POPULLIT's solemn declaration in its article today, which says among other things that "a weakening of the SFRY does not suit Albania"--end of quotation--sounds ridiculous at a time when Albania is striving by all means to influence the Albanian nationality in Kosovo and Yugoslavia to become a factor of breaking up Yugoslavia. After all, is not the very headline of the ZERI I POPULLIT article about an alleged justified demand for a republic sufficiently (?indicative), and are other additional [words indistinct] then necessary? What cannot be denied the authors of Tirana's commentary is the clarity and unambiguous character of the demand [words indistinct]. The Albanian political leadership wants to appropriate [passage indistinct]. The only thing that the Albanian political leadership wants is Kosovo and other parts (?of our country) populated by Albanians; that is, it wants a part of the territory of the SFRY. [passage indistinct]

The Albanian leadership has continued in a specific way to (?sustain) these problems in our relations either by reprinting old speeches or [words indistinct] or on the occasions of celebration of Albania's important historical dates or by [words indistinct] as it is doing now, by repeating the official definition that, allegedly because of the big powers and the chauvinist neighbors, half of the Albanian territory and half of the Albanian people have been left outside Albania's borders, and in this connection Kosovo, Plav, Gusinje, Tetovo, Gostivar and Debar have been referred to as Albanian territory on several occasions.

It is in such a manner that constant attempts are being made to sow distrust and hatred among the Albanians primarily toward the Serbian, Montenegrin and Macedonian peoples, but also toward other peoples of Yugoslavia.

The Albanians in Kosovo and Yugoslavia are aware that the direct needs (?of the nation) for cultural, language and other communication cannot be satisfied--nor is that in the interest of the Albanian people--within the framework of the territorial claims that have been increasingly manifested by Albania recently, but instead only if that cooperation is achieved within the framework of the well-known principles of good-neighborly cooperation and with a greater degree of democratized relations.

After all, what ZERI I POPULLIT writes today is essentially identical to the so-called scientific works published by Albania's historians--certainly acting on a directive--on the occasion of the 100th anniversary of the Prizren League. Any abuse of this communication, which among other things was apparent in the background of the inter-university, cultural and other contacts and which is a part of the Albanian leadership's tactics, primarily harms the Albanians themselves in Kosovo and Yugoslavia and the further development of all Yugoslav-Albanian relations. It is harmful to the same extent as the attempts of the Albanian leadership, also expressed on past occasions, to use the ZERI I POPULLIT newspaper and other means to discredit the Kosovo leadership and the individual officials of that province, the Socialist Republic of Serbia and our country as a whole.

The Albanians in Kosovo and Yugoslavia have never renounced their national identity or their ethnic affiliation, but they also know that full expression of that identity is guaranteed for them precisely within Tito's self-managing, socialist and nonaligned Yugoslavia, the community of equal peoples and nationalities. It is only within such a community that all peoples and nationalities have been able to achieve their complete and comprehensive [word indistinct], all peoples and nationalities, including the Albanians--who are equal to other peoples and nationalities of Kosovo, Serbia and Yugoslavia.

Without any aspirations to more extensively comment on today's ZERI I POPULLIT article, we say to the Albanian leadership--which is using that mouthpiece to give lessons and advice to the Yugoslav leadership on how it should act and how it should behave in this situation and simultaneously to give instructions to the Albanian nationalists and irredentists for their further anti-Yugoslav activity--we say that it should replace its preoccupation with the Albanians' position in Kosovo and Yugoslavia with care for the position of its own people and its own workers class to whom it will have to account for its actions and, if it has not been able to do it until now, to offer them--from the forums of the highest level meetings held in that country this year--clearer concepts of the further prospects of developing Albania.

TANJUG DISCUSSES 'GREATER BULGARIAN NATIONALISM'

LD162345 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1243 GMT 16 May 81

[Text] Skopje, 16 May (TANJUG)--In the second installment of the Feuilleton, current aspects of greater Bulgarian nationalism, NOVE MAKEDONIJA stresses that the second edition of the memoirs by Tsola Dragoycheva, as regards the Macedonian national question, represents the current view of greater Bulgarian nationalism towards Macedonian [word indistinct]. For this reason, attempts are being made to (?strengthen) [words indistinct] of the memoirs, which attack the Communist Party of Yugoslavia for its "greater Serbian" policy toward Macedonia and the Macedonian nation, and decisions of the Antifascist Council of National Liberation of Macedonia [ASNOM], glorify Metodi Satorov-Sarlo as a unique and devoted fighter, deny all achievements in Yugoslav-Bulgarian relations after the war as attempts on the part of the Yugoslav Communist Party, Tito and Yugoslavia aimed at "hegemony" over Bulgaria, and particularly deny the national rights of the Macedonian national minority in Pirin Macedonia.

Because of all this, according to Vanco Apostolski, the author of the feuilleton in NOVA MAKEDONIJA, the memoirs of Tsola Dragoycheva do not represent true memoirs, but a political aspect of the current positions, not so much toward recent history, but toward the present.

Apostolski gives as many as nine quotes from Tsola Dragoycheva's book, "The Victory" [words indistinct] from which it is clear what positions some circles in Sofia take today, the circles whose views are voiced by Tsola Dragoycheva in the memoirs which bear her signature.

In the first edition of her memoirs, Tsola Dragoycheva primarily attacked "greater Serbian nationalism" of the Yugoslav Communist Party in the period since 1941, particularly the decisions of the second session of AVNOJ and first session of ASNOM.

Some circles in Sofia have now decided that this is not enough and are looking for "greater Serbian nationalism" of the Yugoslav Communist Party even before the war. The paper stresses that this is no accident and states that it is a question of the following:

First: The aim is to present more pronounced phenomena of national individuality of the Macedonian nation in Vardar, Pirin and Aegean Macedonia as a "greater Serbian plot," and the so-called "Macedonianism" is linked with the greater Serbian bourgeois nationalist policy and described as its work;

Second: The aim is to deny Comrade Tito's struggle for the organizational strengthening and ideological unity of the Serbian Communist Party [words indistinct] to consistently solve the national problem since it has a "greater Serbian basis";

Third: The aim if also to declare invalid the stands of the Bulgarian Communist Party on the Macedonian national question, particularly on Pirin Macedonia held until that time, since the Bulgarian Communist Party had not fully appreciated the essence of the "Macedonianism" and had consequently reached "non-Marxist" and "non-Leninist" solutions;

And fourth: The aim is to justify the occupation of Vardar and Aegean Macedonia and Pomoravlje as an "historic right" of the Bulgarian people.

For this reason, the paper writes, Dragoycheva will now start looking for "deviations" of the Yugoslav Communist Party from "healthy Marxist" principles on the national question at the Land Party consultative meeting held on 9 and 10 June 1939 and at the Fifth Land Conference held in October 1940. The consultative meetings in May and June 1939 of the Yugoslav Communist Party are of particular significance for the Macedonian party organization which, until that time, had been subjected to fierce persecution by the greater Serbian regime and had been under constant attack. These consultative meetings had a great significance for the consolidation, further development and activity of the party organization in Macedonia.

What bothers some politicians and historians in Sofia is the fact that even before the war, with direct help from the Central Committee of the Yugoslav Communist Party, but primarily due to the increased national awareness of the Macedonian people and Macedonian communists, the Communist Party of Macedonia had grown into a united revolutionary force which, through its program-based and political struggle, was consistently expressing national and social aspirations of this nation.

Sofia politicians and historians are particularly bothered by the Fifth Land Conference of the Yugoslav Communist Party held on the eve of the Second World War and the Fascist attack on Yugoslavia.

The conference is denied not only because of its decisions on the Macedonian national question but also because of the party consolidation which was then achieved and because of the platform for the struggle against Fascism, which the Yugoslav Communist Party, led by Comrade Tito, realized during the national liberation war and socialist revolution.

What the stands of the Bulgarian Communist Party were during those decisive moments is best shown by the fact that the Bulgarian Communist Party did not utter a single word of condemnation over Bulgaria's alliance with Fascist Germany. It did not distribute any leaflets against the attack on and carving up of Yugoslavia or the attack on Greece, although the latter took place from the Bulgarian territory, as if the Yugoslav nations and working class and the Greek nation and working class had not been a part of the international proletariat and workers, says NOVA MAKEDONIJA.

This is why Sofia is bothered today by the decisions of the Fifth Land Conference and why only its own policy is claimed to be correct and everything else contrary to decisions of the Comintern.

GHANAIAN PRESIDENT ARRIVES FOR OFFICIAL VISIT

LD181100 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1000 GMT 18 May 81

[Text] Belgrade, 18 May (TANJUG)--Dr Hilla Limann, president of Ghana, arrived in Belgrade this morning on an official and friendly visit to Yugoslavia. The Ghanaian president will spend several days in Yugoslavia. At Belgrade airport, the head of the Ghanaian state was given a formal welcome with the highest state honors. Dr Hilla Limann was met and cordially welcomed by Sergej Kraigher, president of the SFRY Presidency. This is President Limann's first visit to Yugoslavia since he became head of state and his first visit outside Africa as president of the republic.

DRAGOSAVAC MEETS WITH ANGOLAN PARTY OFFICIAL

LD151956 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1717 GMT 15 May 81

[Text] Belgrade, 15 May (TANJUG) -- Secretary of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia Central Committee Presidency Dr Dusan Dragosavac today met with organizational Secretary of the Angolan MPLA-Party of Labour Central Committee Lucio Lara. Information on the two parties' activities at home were exchanged during the meeting.

Lucio Lara set out the main activities which the MPLA-Party of Labour was undertaking for the further development of the People's Republic of Angola. In particular, he urged an even more comprehensive cooperation between his party and the LCY and between Yugoslavia and Angola, above all in the economic field. Dragosavac informed the Angolan delegation about the LCY's activity in implementing the main lines of Yugoslavia's social and political development. An exchange of views on the situation in the south of Africa also took place. Lara dealt especially with problems related to the settlement of the Namibian question and difficulties which the Pretoria regime is creating by its constant attacks on independent and non-aligned Angola.

SOMALI NAVY COMMANDER HEADS VISITING DELEGATION

LD151652 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1620 GMT 14 May 81

[Text] Split, 14 May (TANJUG)--Rear Adml Mohammad Omar Usman, commander of the navy of the Republic of Somalia, is in our country at the head of a delegation of his country's navy on a visit to the navy of the Yugoslav People's Army.

Rear Adml Usman and the members of the delegation have visited the command of the naval district and held talks with its commander, Vice Adm Tihonir Vilovic, and later in the day they also visited the naval school center.

GRLICKOV RECEIVES DPRK PARTY OFFICIAL

LD152038 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1800 GMT 15 May 81

[Text] Belgrade, 15 May (TANJUG)--League of Communists of Yugoslavia (LCY) Central Committee Presidency member Aleksandar Grlickov conferred here today with Workers' Party of Korea (WPK) Politburo member and Central Committee Secretary Kim Yong-Nam.

Views were exchanged on the further development of relations between the LCY and the WPK. It was mutually noted with satisfaction that friendly relations and mutually useful cooperation between the two parties and socialist and non-aligned countries are successfully developing in all fields and that conditions exist for their further progress.

Grlickov stressed the readiness of the LCY and Yugoslavia to continue supporting all peaceful efforts and initiatives for fulfilling the just aspirations of the Korean people for the country's unification.

Grlickov and Kim Yong-Nam exchanged views also on a number of topical international questions and trends in the international workers' and communist movement. They expressed concern over the deterioration of the international situation, which directly endangers security and peace in the world.

Grlickov and Kim Yong-Nam stressed the significance and role of the policy and movement of non-alignment, as an independent and non-bloc international factor, in the struggle for solving international problems and establishing a more equitable international political and economic order.

DELEGATION TO NONALIGNED MEDIA TALKS IN GUYANA

LD151643 Belgrade TANJUG in English 0918 GMT 15 May 81

[Text] Belgrade, 15 May (TANJUG)--A Yugoslav delegation, headed by Federal Secretary for Information Ismail Bajra, left today for Guyana to take part in the fifth session of the intergovernmental council for cooperation among nonaligned countries in information.

The session is to define further courses of nonaligned countries' activity in information. The Yugoslav delegation will with its hosts exchange views on further expanding and promoting bilateral relations in information between the two friendly non-aligned countries.

POLITIKA NOTES REVIVED POLISH CONFIDENCE IN PZPR

LD151803 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1121 GMT 15 May 81

[Text] Belgrade, 15 May (TANJUG)--The Belgrade daily POLITIKA assesses that confidence in the Polish United Workers' Party has been revived and that socialist renewal in Poland is possible despite all difficulties. The daily substantiates this assessment by saying, among other things, that the workers themselves have begun calling on their comrades to re-join the party because "renewal cannot take place by itself."

In POLITIKA's view, the PUWP Central Committee plenums and the decision to call a special congress have stimulated lively debates in all party organisations throughout the country and channeled them in a positive direction.

Analysing the theses for the special PUWP congress, POLITIKA notes that they lay emphasis on democratisation of the party, the country's social life and decision-making, publicity of work and the establishment of a "collective responsibility front."

The daily holds that the exceptionally difficult economic situation has made it necessary that the congress discuss the three-year programme as one of its main topics.

"There is no way out of the economic crisis without radical and very painful moves," writes POLITIKA, adding that every Pole is aware of this.

PRESIDENCY SESSION INAUGURATES NEW PRESIDENT

LD152110 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1608 GMT 15 May 81

[Text] Belgrade, 15 May (TANJUG)-- The Presidency of the SFRY held a meeting in Belgrade today, chaired by President Cvijetin Mijatovic.

The meeting was attended by Dragoslav Markovic, president of the SFRY Assembly; Veselin Djuranovic, president of the Federal Executive Council; and Josip Vrhovec, federal secretary for foreign affairs.

In keeping with the SFRY Constitution and the sequence determined by the rules of procedure of the SFRY Presidency as a collective organ, the meeting inaugurated the president and vice president of the SFRY Presidency for the next 1-year mandate.

As stated in the announcement, the 1-year mandate of Comrade Cvijetin Mijatovic, President of the SFRY Presidency, who took over the post of president on 16 May, 1980, expires today.

The Presidency inaugurated Comrade Sergej Kraigher, member of the SFRY Presidency from the Socialist Republic of Slovenia, as the new president of the Presidency of the SFRY for the next 1-year period, and Comrade Petar Stambolic, member of the SFRY Presidency from the Socialist Republic of Serbia, as the new vice president of the SFRY Presidency.

After the inauguration of the new president and vice president of the SFRY, the hitherto president of the SFRY Presidency, Cvijetin Mijatovic, said:

Allow me to congratulate Comrades Sergej Kraigher and Petar Stambolic on these functions and to wish them much success in their and, of course, our common work.

At the same time I would like to thank all of you for the comradely cooperation and help which you extended to me during my presidential mandate.

As you know, a rather important and difficult year is behind us. It was a year in which, in spite of considerable past experience in our work as a collective Presidency-president of the republic, we took the test on Tito's road, but without Tito. This was a great responsibility of which we were all deeply conscious.

Conditions and circumstances in the country and the world became ever more difficult. Last year's agenda included major questions and tasks regarding the economy, constitutional amendments, the determination of the policy of underdeveloped republics and the Province of Kosovo, the adoption of plans for the economic development of the country, the search for new and adequate methods of work, measures for promoting and building our political and economic system, and so forth.

The agenda also included very complex questions connected with foreign policy and international relations.

In conditions of ever greater cooling and worsening of international relations, it was necessary to safeguard the prestige of the policy of Tito's Yugoslavia in the world and in the movement of nonaligned countries, which was itself exposed to numerous tests and various dangers.

If we add to all this the latest and openly counterrevolutionary attack and attempt by the Albanian irredentists in Kosovo, then we grasp what the SFRY Presidency and the LCY Central Committee Presidium, the SFRY Assembly and the Federal Executive Council, the entire country, our working class, our nations and nationalities, and all our republics and provinces had to master, considering that in previous times and in similar situations we had the great help of the undoubted authority of Tito.

In performing these functions during the past year, we, as the collective head of state, gained considerable experience from our successes as well as from our weaknesses. I think that it can be said that we have relatively successfully dealt with these numerous questions and problems and, in the main, efficaciously reacted to them--of course, not all equally for all in an equally successful manner--thanks to the fact that within the Presidency, among us, there was a spirit of sincere comradeship, communist attitude toward tasks, and mutual trust, mutual respect and tolerance with regard to the views and stances of each one of us.

This year, too, we continued to develop the earlier practice of mutual communications and agreements, and not only at official meetings. Practice shows that such work is not necessarily an obstacle to efficacy, although we can be even more efficacious in future. If we recall the decisions we made during this period, we can see that there were a number of important and major decisions on which it was also difficult to agree, with expressions of various views and of various real and objective interests. Decisions and solutions were adopted in a manner which, to a sufficient degree, avoided improvisation, superficiality and bias.

In performing the functions of the SFRY Presidency in the spirit of the Constitution and of our federation, we also endeavored to perform the function of representatives of our republics and provinces, maintaining permanent links with them. Thus, we also represented their interests as well as the interests of the entire community, not allowing ourselves to get into a position of people who have an imperative mandate, but who have special powers and independence envisaged by the Constitution.

Of course, the Presidency could not have performed its duties in exceptionally complex circumstances if it had not fostered an atmosphere of complete openness, free discussion, respect for all views and in arriving at united decisions. The experience, which can help us in future, convinced us that there could not be real responsibility and firm united action unless it emanated from democratic practice, unless it was sincerely supported and sincerely implemented, and based on the common conviction that this was the best solution.

This is the essence of collective work and responsibility which Tito had in mind when he spoke about it. I think that this is an important condition for the prestige and authority of the Presidency, which are not ensured in advance solely by the constitutional position of the Presidency or by the reputation of its members. This prestige and authority must be built by the manner and direction of our work which should give our people confidence and self-confidence in relation to the SFRY Presidency and its role as envisaged by the Constitution.

It is very important that by joint effort in the past year we also convinced the world about the continuity of Tito's--our--foreign policy. In one way or another we established new contacts or continued the old ones with almost all our neighbors, with many nonaligned countries, all great powers and many other countries.

We strengthened their ideas on Yugoslavia being an independent and nonaligned country, a federal self-managing socialist community. They understand that we do not succumb to any pressure or difficulties.

This represents an enormous capital which must be constantly renewed and confirmed. In this respect we are faced with a very responsible job which, as until now, demands full commitment by us all.

In such an atmosphere and by such mutual relations and cooperation, regardless of our existing shortcomings and also objectively the not-so-favorable conditions and difficulties, the duty, which today is being taken over by Comrade Sergej Kraigher, has been made easier for me.

I am convinced that we face, as is known, numerous problems in the spheres of internal and foreign policy; however, our conviction is that our cadres, material and moral values and potentials are such that we shall succeed, all of us in our community, together with our vanguard--the LCY and the working class--in overcoming these obstacles and in further developing and building our free self-managing socialist society.

This will not be easy. Our society remains entangled by contradictions and conflicts, both of which accompany this stage of our development of a still insufficiently developed self-managing society, and which will continue to be, perhaps to an even greater extent, the target of attacks by both the internal and foreign enemy.

Lastly, I would say that even more than until now, the protection of the constitutional order, national defense and social self-protection will have to be the focal point of attention of the future work of this Presidency. This will be yet another guarantee of the freedom and equality of all our nations and nationalities who should continue to live in full harmony and togetherness, founded on brotherhood and unity as one of the greatest achievements of our revolution.

Expressing thanks on behalf of Petar Stambolic, the new vice president of the SFRY Presidency, and on his own behalf, Comrade Sergej Kraigher, the new president of the SFRY Presidency, said:

Comrades, in line with what is established in taking on the responsibility of president of the SFRY Presidency, I believe it is necessary for me to thank Comrade Cvijetin Mijatovic on behalf of all of us, of Comrade Stambolic and myself, for the great and successful work he carried out in the past year as Presidency president.

We can say that last year, the first without Tito, the Presidency confirmed its authority in the country and abroad and affirmed the Presidency as the collective head of state and specific representative of unity and equality of the nations and nationalities of our republics and provinces. The Presidency demonstrated that it is capable of meeting all the demands put through it, demands which were neither minor nor simple. In so doing it contributed to the political stability of our country, to its prestige and to the consolidation of its position in the world, of which Comrade Mijatovic spoke extensively today during the commemorative service in connection with Comrade Tito's death. The already acquired experience in collective work, along with the full responsibility of every member of the Presidency, contributed a lot to this. Last year we acquired fresh experiences and knowledge and we can say that we thus adapted our work methods to the new position in which the Presidency carries out its work. We can undoubtedly say that Comrade Mijatovic contributed much to this, with his persistence and detailed work and with his comradely patience. Therefore, we pay him the necessary recognition and gratitude on this occasion.

I am convinced that unity, which was the watchword of our work throughout the preceding period, will also be implemented in the future. It will, of course, continue to be strengthened and reaffirmed, as until now, through comprehensive discussion of problems, respect for differences in attitudes, and by coordination and joint efforts in finding a joint solution in line with our abilities and convictions.

I am convinced that by joining forces and through full commitment by all of us we will contribute in the year to come to more efficiently resolving socioeconomic and political problems and to broadening the functioning of the socio-political system, both as a whole and of its individual parts. In implementing this goal, Comrade Stambolic and I will invest all our strength, knowledge and ability.

SRZENTIC SPEAKS AT LCY CENTRAL COMMITTEE SESSION

LD181030 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0716 GMT 17 May 81

["Speech by Vijo Srzentic at Session of LCY CC"--TANJUG headline]

[Text] Belgrade, 17 May (TANJUG)--Having stressed that it was necessary to appraise openly and critically all LCY weaknesses which aided the escalation of nationalist and counterrevolutionary forces in Kosovo, Vojo Srzentic said that these events showed what could happen if vigilance and responsibility of communists weakened, and if uncompromising struggle against all nationalist phenomena was not waged every day. What became apparent in fact was that lack of vigilance, opportunism, underestimating the enemy, untimely reactions and giving in to nationalism objectively meant nationalism and created room for the activity of the class enemy, which could lead to a growth of counterrevolutionary tendencies. What now remains is for communists in Kosovo and our entire community to draw lessons from an uncritical and chaotic development of cooperation with Albania--which has taken advantage of it and in an almost legal way carried out such indoctrination in this area that serious and long-term consequences could be felt, particularly among the young.

Among the phenomena which have a destabilizing effect on the situation and relations in our country, Srzentic mentioned the unsatisfactory level of efficiency in the work of the League of Communists, the bureaucratizing of political life, insufficient level of political work with the masses, excess use of work forums, isolation of some League of Communists organizations from workers, the unsatisfactory level of responsibility in our society, a fairly low level of ideological awareness of a significant number of communists and the ideological defensive position in which the League of Communists finds itself. Srzentic also pointed to the seriousness of the phenomena of isolation of the republics and provinces as regards the economic life and of the undermining of the united Yugoslav economy.

These are all weaknesses used by the enemy, weaknesses which undermine unity and togetherness and which if not eliminated over a long period of time have a destabilizing influence on the situation and relations in the country.

We all know that in the past few years there has been more intensive activity from Albanian nationalism and irredentism, Srzentic went on, and that a sufficiently decisive struggle has not been waged by the organized socialist forces against such phenomena. We have behaved as if this was a matter only for the Kosovo party organization--and only its obligation. Earlier we had similar examples in other republics, Srzentic noted, adding that it has become apparent that whatever happens in one republic or province is not merely an internal matter. This concerns us all and has a great influence on the situation in the whole country. There is opportunism and hesitation to talk openly about trends and phenomena in other environments, which also influence the situation in other environments.

When such things are mentioned, reactions are sensitive and unhelpful; it is often claimed that this means interference in internal affairs of others and the like. Every party organization, republic and province undoubtedly bears the greatest responsibility for the situation in its own environment, and this also applies to Kosovo. But independence of republican and provincial League of Communists organizations, guaranteed by the statute, should not be considered as making them impenetrable. In this connection some questions of democratic centralism in the LCY come up and we should start an open debate on this.

The events in Kosovo are a serious warning that we should examine the situation in the base of the League of Communists in a realistic, responsible and open way. Basic League of Communists organizations, in this case, remained passive to say the least. They did not start any action and did not head an effort against the demonstrations. The question is raised on whether this could happen in any other environment, and what sort of basic League of Communists organizations we have. We are an organization with over 2 million members. Up to now we have mainly stressed the positive side of the mass admission to the League of Communists, which is not without good reason, since this represents an expression of the general mood and trust in the League of Communists. However, this is only one side of the coin. The other side, which we have not stressed enough, is the criteria for admission to the League of Communists and what the level of preparedness of basic League of Communists organizations is. There is a danger that a number of those who do not have much to do with League of Communists ideology and policy, who are not qualified for ideological and political struggle and who are even opposed to the League of Communists policy in certain situations should find their way into the League of Communists. We must start a separate debate on these questions within the preparations for the 12th LCY Congress.

Srzentic warned that the stagnation of self-management, which has gone on for quite a long time, carries the gravest danger of destabilizing our country. Yugoslavia's strength, stability and security depend on the further development of self-management, on further actual steps which should be undertaken in the concrete realization of our socioeconomic and political system. Srzentic also spoke about the need to thoroughly examine the economic causes of the appearance of nationalism. According to him, economic relations will continue to be the basic and most dangerous source of nationalist phenomena. All of us, he said, often tend to see only our own economic problems and difficulties and to mobilize public and political opinion around them in our own environment. We pay too little attention to economic difficulties of others and of the country as a whole, in this way supplying material for nationalists who in the beginning hide behind our slogans and who allegedly struggle, together with the progressive forces, for the prosperity of their people, for a more equitable treatment, against excesses in income, and so forth. When they judge that the political atmosphere suits them, that it is favorable for them, they start open hostile action.

The League of Communists has a duty to start new initiatives for the development and enrichment of intranational relations at every stage of development, to spot in time the trends, problems and contradictions which should be defined better and more closely. This should be done regularly and not under pressure from some excesses. I believe, Srzentic said, that we deal with nationalism mainly in excess situations, when we are forced to face it because of its aggressive manifestations, rather than examining daily conditions for its creation and undertaking measures for preventing its escalation.

At the present stage of our development, the LCY should start a principled debate on the realization of the policy of national equality, examine socioeconomic and other conditions which influence intranational relations and look for ways of promoting them.

Under conditions of a multinational community such as our own, intranational relations are always a topical issue. The League of Communists should always have the initiative in raising and examining these questions openly, in order to take the initiative from the hands of nationalists and other enemies.

The events in Kosovo, said Srzentic at the end of his speech, place a demand on the League of Communists to tackle more seriously the situation among the young. Organized work with the young has been allowed to slip and in many environments it does not exist. The youth organization hardly makes any mark; what exists is mainly the work of forums and the leadership of that organization. The entire system of ideological education of the young should be examined critically, as well as foreign ideological influences which are more than just present.

Srzentic particularly warned about the fact that the situation and mood of the working class is not monitored in an adequate way. We usually supply generalized assessments, he said, in spite of the fact that the working class is stratified and its sections live in different material and other conditions. Our assessments on how far our self-management system is capable of defending itself from certain blows should be more realistic. For example, we give fairly favorable general assessments of the system of self-protection. It became evident in Kosovo that the situation was not quite like that, and that the mechanisms of defense and self-defense failed.

FEDERAL PROSECUTOR VIEWS NATIONALISM, KOSOVO

LD151808 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1625 GMT 15 May 81

[Text] Belgrade, 15 May (TANJUG)--Nationalism in all its versions is the principal motive of hostile activity in Yugoslavia. In my view some 70 percent of all political offences punishable under law have their origin in nationalism.

These statements were made by Federal Public Prosecutor Vuko Goze-Gucetic in an interview with the Belgrade weekly NIN. Nationalism is still widespread and under certain circumstances, as, recently, in the Province of Kosovo it assumes excess forms, he stressed.

As regards the institution of criminal procedure against enemies acting from the positions of nationalism and chauvinism, the basic criterion is whether or not the constitutional order has been attacked. The federal public prosecutor specified if such an attack has taken place, criminal procedure will be instituted. However, much of what, objectively, is hostile but lacks evidence or cannot be classified under specific penal code provisions, is not prosecuted. Likewise, even if somebody is described as political enemy, this in itself does not result in prosecution. There must be criminal offence and it must be proved.

The federal public prosecutor was asked whether charges would be raised in the foreseeable future against a number of persons who had taken part in the recent nationalistic and irredentist unrests in Kosovo.

It may certainly be expected that a number of participants in the unrests will be indicted, Goze-Gucetic confirmed. Investigation will determine their role in these events.

However, more is to be expected from the results of persistent political action than from prosecution stated the federal public prosecutor. The important question is why young people are (?infected) with nationalism. One cannot bring a large number of young people back on the right course through criminal and legal sanctions. Prosecution is the last resort, he said. Apart from nationalism, Goze-Gucetic cited the extreme left intelligentsia-anarcholiberals as being a source of political criminal.

Recalling that the representatives of this group were well-known to the public, he said that [word indistinct] political struggle was being conducted against them. However, they keep engaging in all kinds of hostile actions and they are advocating non-self-management, statist socialism.

Goze-Gucetic explained the view that the struggle against the protagonists of such extreme manifestations of political crime will continue to be waged in the first place by political means. However, in case the [word indistinct] are [word indistinct] of criminal offence, i.e. attack on the constitutional order, if the activity of some individuals, its protagonists will be prosecuted.

DOLANC ADDRESSES MEDIA WORKERS ON RADIO-TV DAY

LD152142 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1840 GMT 15 May 81

[Text] Ljubljana, 15 May (TANJUG)--The traditional celebration of Radio and Television Day was held today in Cankar's home in Ljubljana within the framework of the 40th anniversary of the uprising, the formation of the liberation front and the activity of the liberation front's radio "kricac."

The participants in the celebration, Ljubljana radio and television workers, numerous guests from all parts of Slovenia and Yugoslavia, including the highest leaders of the Socialist Republic of Slovenia, cultural workers, representatives of the Yugoslav People's Army and work organizations from other republics and provinces, representatives of Slovenes from Austria and Italy and representatives of the sociopolitical life of the republic, were addressed by Stane Dolanc, member of the LCY Central Committee Presidium.

"We also mark the anniversaries to assert ourselves in a critical manner, to consolidate the already won achievements and to clarify more deeply the new social tasks and our future work. Thus we are confirming in essence the continuity of our socialist revolution," Stane Dolanc emphasized at the beginning of his speech.

He emphasized the importance of the activity of the illegal radio station of the liberation front, "Kricac," which was set up by the radio section of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Slovenia. Its leader within the party technical establishment was Tone Tomsic, organizational secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Slovenia. The idea of setting up radio station "Kricac" was carried out in the organizational respect by Milko Gorsic, while the radio station itself was made by licensed engineer Rado Luznar. As is known, "Kricac" started to broadcast in occupied Ljubljana on 17 November, 1941, and broadcast three 15-minute programs a week right up to April 1942. Because of "Kricac," the Italian occupier confiscated all radio sets in Ljubljana and ordered the removal of all antennas from rooftops. The Executive Committee of the liberation front therefore decided to stop "Kricac" broadcasting, and its work was then continued in 1944 by the radio of the liberation front which broadcast from the liberated territory.

Stane Dolanc then spoke about the development of radio broadcasting in Slovenia and cited several figures. Thus in 1947, on the territory of the Republic of Slovenia, there were 43,500 radio sets, while now there are 680,000. In 1962, there were 22,500 radio sets, while now there are 522,000 registered sets. Immediately after the liberation, there were two radio stations broadcasting on mediumwave, one in Ljubljana and one in Maribor, while now in the republic there are 26 radio stations broadcasting on mediumwave, 11 television stations, 185 television transmitters and 50 VHF stations and transmitters. To this Stane Dolanc also added that 3 years ago in Yugoslavia there were 190 radio broadcasting and 8 television organizations with 4,634,000 radio subscribers and almost 4 million television subscribers.

"This is undoubtedly not only a magnificent picture of a segment of our general development but also a convincing proof of our material and social progress as a whole," Stane Dolanc emphasized.

"Such diffusion and power of ideological, political and educational influence of the information media on the consciousness and behavior of people correspondingly increases also the social responsibility of journalists and all workers in the information media who have directly in their hands this great tool of social influence. Of course, this responsibility is not only borne by journalists but by all sources of information, as well as by all political and social factors. Let me only recall the recent very important and sensitive events in Kosovo, when our public was not immediately informed, which is impermissible from the point of view of the democratic essence of our self-managing society. As is known, this situation was not the fault of our information media or of journalists. We have to learn appropriate lessons from this example, because it is especially incomprehensible from the point of view of the social relations which we are developing, particularly if we take into consideration the fact that many positive changes have taken place in recent years in the press and information media in general. This case, with others, again has shown that in the information field we are still too restricted to our own environment and we therefore still do not know each other sufficiently," Stane Dolanc, member of the Presidium of the LCY Central Committee, emphasized.

The power of the policy of self-managing socialist Yugoslavia has always been the fact that its people have been acquainted with the truth even when the truth has not been pleasant but bitter and painful, Stane Dolanc went on. In socialism, too, there are hundreds of problems, difficulties and conflicts which the people feel and resolve. In socialist self-managing society, where policy essentially entails the power of the working people, nobody can or should deny these people the right to be informed of everything which takes place in our country and in the world. Of course, information on this must be objective, complete and realistic because any other kind of information policy would no longer be capable of reflecting the genuine interests and demands of the working people and this in essence would mean a direct attack on our socialist self-managing relations. This would be particularly dangerous for the League of Communists which, with the Socialist Alliance of the working people and other subjective forces, is the most responsible factor of formulating and pursuing policy inside the socialist self-managing system, and because in such a case the League of Communists would lose its links with the masses of the working people. Such behavior does not take into account the fact that the media network today links not merely the whole of Europe but also the entire world, and there is practically no event which it would be possible to keep silent about.

And, last but not least, such an information policy would mean deep mistrust, an underrating and, objectively speaking, a lessening of the responsibility and rights of our working people which stem from the Constitution and which are also enshrined in our party documents. If we do not inform our public openly, somebody else will do it and he will do it in a way which suits his own interests. It goes without saying that we act selectively, and that we shall differentiate between the public nature of policy and certain state secrets which exist in every society and which will, for numerous reasons, continue to exist for a long time yet. However, a state secret is one thing and the public nature of the work of the League of Communists, of the SAWP and other sociopolitical and social factors, is something else.

Our system and policy must be open, realistic, timely and complete, Stane Dolanc stressed. It is certainly the League of Communists and SAWP which are most responsible in this respect. However, in saying this one does not want to belittle the responsibility of public information media and of journalists, dailies, periodicals, radio and television, which must carry out their own duties with full responsibility, honesty and knowledge.

The ranks of journalists at present also manifest too many phenomena of incorrectly emphasizing certain events, of simplifying problems, of a superficial attitude in debate and at times of unconstructive criticism, the consequence of which can even be the demoralization of people, instead of journalists unfolding with full critical spirit fresh perspectives of our society's development.

The times in which we live demand from all of us full political and moral responsibility in every kind of work, particularly in the information system, in view of its power and influence.

Stane Dolanc then spoke of the tasks of journalists, the evaluation of journalistic work, the material position of information media and other problems of newspaper publishing organizations.

"I have the impression that in this sphere of man's work and creativity, tendencies of leveling out, or of a system of income distribution in which the main bases of remuneration are functions and titles and not productive and creative work are also emerging. When I speak of productive work in journalism I do not mean only the quantity but, above all, the quality of contributions, articles, commentaries, reports and other information. It is quality which should be rewarded first and foremost, because if Marx's well-known formula about the value of multiplied labor applies to anything, then it is certainly to journalism..."

"What we need today are highly-qualified journalists and editors," Stane Dolanc went on, "with basic Marxist knowledge, with a good knowledge of our social system and of its trends of development, with a broad general culture but also with specialized skills in individual spheres. In a nutshell, what we need are journalists whose articles will meet with strong response at home and abroad. This is also significant in view of the role of the public information media, and that includes radio and television too, in the further development of science, culture, education and leisure-time culture. We have such journalists and they should be encouraged and helped in every way," Stane Dolanc, member of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, said at the end of his speech.

At the celebration, Joze Smole, president of the Assembly of Ljubljana radio and television, presented 30 plaques of Ljubljana radio and television, which the Assembly of Ljubljana radio and television grants as the highest recognition to individuals and collectives for services rendered in the development of radio broadcasting. So far 222 individuals and collectives have received this tribute, while the only golden plaques of Ljubljana radio and television were presented to Josip Broz Tito and Edvard Kardelj in 1978.

GRLICKOV, ALIMPIC ADDRESS POLITICAL STUDENTS

LD131650 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1441 GMT 15 May 81

[Excerpts] Novi Sad, 15 May (TANJUG)--Aleksandar Grlickov, member of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, has spoken to over 1,000 students of the present, fourth admission and earlier admissions of the political school of the League of Communists of Vojvodina about present-day world trends; and Dusan Alimpic, member of the Presidium of the Provincial Committee of the League of Communists of Vojvodina, has spoken about ideological questions of the further development of self-managing relations and taks of the League of Communists.

In my view we have, nevertheless, abandoned the League of Communists basic organizations to themselves, to haphazardness. Thus, a number of basic organizations do not hold meetings and have no party life. At the same time, we have almost choked the basic organizations with various material which they, taking the line of least resistance, are "working through."

One of the basic conditions for the demonstration by the League of Communists of greater mobility and efficiency and for a stronger manifestation of the motivation and cohesion of the delegate system, in Alimpic's view, is that the League of Communists should continually strengthen its ideopolitical and action ability and readiness.

We must fight to ensure that the basic organizations of the League of Communists make regular assessments of the situation and political circumstances in their own environment--and not for some formal reasons or because somebody "at the top" demands it, or only in connection with some excesses and incidents. The League of Communists must be continually aware of all the social treands. It must know how workers live, what difficulties encumber them, what the situation is as regards distribution, how self-management appears and what actions delegations and delegates are carrying out, and their manner of action. In this way, the tie between the party and the class and our brotherhood and unity will be strengthened; this is the way in which our delegate and political system is developing. We have increasing difficulties, Alimpic warned, in progressing with this task, and there is also a lack of understanding and ignorance, as well as very powerful resistance. Resistance appears primarily because it is precisely through such work that one can arrive at the knowledge in a very concrete and precise manner about what the situation is like, what should be done and who should do what. In this way, of course, responsibility too should be accepted. And this is precisely what is avoided. This is a kind of opportunism which is seriously eroding our action ability, Alimpic stressed.

HERLJEVIC GREETS SECURITY ORGANS ON ANNIVERSARY

AU151159 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 13 May 81 p 4

[Text] Belgrade, 12 May (TANJUG) -- In his congratulatory message to the republican and provincial secretaries for internal affairs and all members of the security organs and services on the occasion of 13 May Security Day Franjo Herljevic, federal secretary for internal affairs, says among other things: "As we observe the 37th anniversay of the security organs and services, Tito's work, his ideas, messages, instructions and encouragements to unwaveringly persevere in the struggle against all attacks on the SFRY's integrity and constitutional order, are constantly present in our awareness. I am conviced that with even greater joint efforts and in complete cooperation with all factors of self-protection we will prevent all internal and external enemies from threatening the basic achievements and values of our socialist self-managing community and from obstructing our further successful development," Franjo Herljevic says in his telegram.

MOJSOV VISITS KAVADARCI ON PARTISAN ANNIVERSARY

LD161616 Zagreb Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1400 GMT 16 May 81

[Text] Lazar Mojsov, president of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, is visiting Kavadarci today on the anniversary of the foundation of the Tikves partisan detachment, of which he was a member and leader. Accompanied by a group of surviving members of the detachment and by sociopolitical workers of Kavadarci, Lazar Mojsov visited Visesnica, where the partisan detachment was founded on 14 May 1943. This afternoon Lazar Mojsov will attend the festive opening of the third republican rally entitled "Pioneers are Partisan Couriers."

TANJUG CITES FIGURES FROM LATEST CENSUS

LD151853 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1333 GMT 15 May 81

[Text] Belgrade, 15 May (TANJUG)--The Yugoslav Statistical Institute reports that on March 31, 1981, Yugoslavia had a population of 22,354,219, recording an 8.9-percent increase over the 1971-1981 period.

The census taken at the time indicates that the country had 6,185,011 households, 15.1 percent more than at the time of the preceding census, thus marking a drop in the number of members of the average household from 4.37 thirty years ago to the present 3.61.

The highest population increase was recorded in the Yugoslav Constituent Republic of Macedonia: 16.2 percent. However, the Constituent Republic of Serbia has the largest population among the republics with 9,279,000 inhabitants, as against the 8,447,000 of ten years ago.

The two autonomous provinces within Serbia--Kosovo and Vojvodina--are two extrmes in terms of population increase in Yugoslavia. Kosovo recorded the country's highest rate--27.4 percent, and Vojvodina, one of the lowest--3.8 percent.

This year's census indicates the continuation of migration from rural areas to the towns. In Macedonia, for instance, only six percent of the natural population increase remained in the villages, while the remaining 94 percent moved to towns. The situation in the other republics is much the same as in Macedonia in this respect. The influx of the population is especially noticeable in big cities. Belgrade, for example, has grown by 243,685 residents since the previous population census, reaching the figure of 1,455,045. Zagreb, the capital of the Republic of Croatia, is Yugoslavia's second biggest city with 763,426 residents.

The smallest capital of a republic is Titograde (Montenegro) with 95,798 residents. Ljubljana, the capital of the Republic of Slovenia, has recorded the slowest population growth. At present 253,061 residents live in Luubluana. Immediately after the war Ljubljana was Yugoslavia's third biggest city, and now it is in the fifth place. This is explained with the concept of the special development of the Republic of Slovenia, which is polycentric. Therefore several major towns and about ten minor towns among which "the surplus" of rural populations is being distributed, develop parallel with Ljubljana, and even more speedily than it.

KOSOVO LC MEETING DISCUSSES 5 MAY UNREST

AU162104 Pristina Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 2000 GMT 16 May 81

[Text] Today in Kacanik the political aktiv of all sociopolitical organizations of the commune held a meeting in connection with the hostile demonstrations that were held in Kacanik on 5 May. It was stated at the meeting that the demonstrations, organized by a small number of hostile elements, were sharply condemned in Kacanik and were not supported by the youth and especially, the workers class of the commune. Concrete activities in political differentiation have been continued in the commune in keeping with implementing the views of the latest sessions of the Provincial Committee of the League of Communists of Kosovo, the Central Committee of the League of Communists of Serbia and the LCY Central Committee. Fourteen members have been expelled from the League of Communists, a teacher of the secondary school center has been suspended from his post and an external associate of the same school center, about whom it was established that he had participated in the demonstrations, has been dismissed from his work.

SITUATION AT PRISTINA UNIVERSITY REPORTED

LD172138 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1807 GMT 17 May 81

[Text] Pristina, 17 May (TANJUG)--League of Communists organizations at the faculties and advanced schools of Pristina University--which has recently been described as one of the strongholds of hostile activity--have begun to perceive the causes of the recent nationalistic demonstrations and counterrevolutionary activity in the Province of Kosovo.

At the same time, the students who are officially established to have participated in demonstrations and other hostile activities are being expelled from the league.

The meetings found the situation at the university, which has about 4,800 members of the League of Communists, as not yet good. Slogans, pamphlets and other forms of hostile activity have also recently appeared at some faculties and university departments. Admittedly, the majority of students attend lessons and the number of students at league meetings is also growing.

Those attending the League of Communists meetings unanimously condemn the recent events in Kosovo. While noting self-critically that communists at the university have become complacent they also point out that the courses of study and programmes at various faculties contain many shortcomings and failures and give much room to the lessons which fan up the feeling of national romanticism and enhance the nationalistic burdening of a section of the student youth.

A reappraisal of relations and cooperation with the University of Tirana should have a special place in these deliberations. The impression is, however, that communists still do not speak of it quite openly. Self-criticism is missing when assessing the use at Pristina University of literature and textbooks from Albania, and in the question of teachers' failure to try and forestall the participation of students in demonstrations.

LC MEMBERS, STUDENTS EXPELLED IN KOSOVO

AU161731 Pristina Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 2000 GMT 15 May 81

[Summary from poor reception] "All organizations of the League of Communists in Prizren Commune have initiated a wide action to carry out a concrete differentiation among members of the League of Communists in relation to the recent hostile demonstrations in Kosovo. The organizations are resolutely settling accounts with all member who in any way participated in or supported the hostile activities." Five members have been expelled from the League of Communists: a skilled worker of the Prizren Printeks textile factory and another member because of their opposition to the platform of the League of Communists and disruption of intranational relations; Krste Hiseni, a worker of the Prizren Secretariat for National Defense, because of misinformation; a professor of history of the Prizren 17 November elementary school; and Tahir Zahaj because of disruption of public order and peace. The council of the Prizren higher pedagogic school expelled 25 students because of their participation in the demonstrations in Prizren on 25 March.

VUCITRN LC ORGANIZATION EXPELS MEMBERS

AU162119 Pristina Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 2000 GMT 16 May 81

[Summary from poor reception] "Today the Vucitrn Communal Committee of the League of Communists appraised the political and security situation in the commune and discussed the new tasks of the League of Communists" in implementing "the views and conclusions of the recent sessions of the Provincial Committee of the League of Communists of Kosovo, the Central Committee of the League of Communists of Serbia and the LCY Central Committee in the struggle against Albanian nationalism and irredentism."

Azem Azemi, member of the Kosovo Presidency, and Hamza Mehmeti, member of the Provincial Committee of the League of Communists of Kosovo, attended the session of the Communal Committee. "So far 20 members have been expelled from the League of Communists in the Vucitrn commune because of opportunism and opposition; 15 members have been punished with a final reprimand and four members have been punished with reprimands.

In the same way 17 workers have been terminated from work, 18 workers have been suspended and disciplinary proceedings have been initiated against 14 workers. Because of their participation in the demonstrations and boycott of school classes, the secondary school center has expelled 10 pupils and 45 members have been expelled from the Federation of Socialist Youth."

PRISTINA RADIO LC ORGANIZATION EXPELS JOURNALISTS

AU161732 Pristina Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 2000 GMT 16 May 81

[Summary from poor reception] Within the framework of their "activities in implementing the views of the 17th Session of the Provincial Committee of the League of Communists of Kosovo, the basic organizations of the League of Communists of Pristina radio and television continue their specific activity" in carrying out "a differentiation" among their members. "Tonight the organization of the League of Communists of the programs section expelled journalist (Agasi) and speaker (Isup Siri) because of their nationalist attitudes because of which they had also been called to account in the past. A few days ago the organization expelled a journalist, Ahmed Sirezi, who misued a Pristina radio tape recorder to make recordings on 11 and 12 March of this year. The basic organization of the technical section has expelled a technician, [name indistinct], because of his participation in the 1 April demonstrations."

The basic organization of the League of Communists of Pristina television is also engaged in intensive ideological-political activities. It has expelled two of its journalists because of their participation in the demonstrations. "Tonight the organization of the League of Communists of the information and political program expelled a journalist, (Enver Zerkal), because of his nationalistic attitude." At the same meeting the organization also expelled two journalists, Sanberi and Krasnuci, "because of their opportunists attitudes."

In addition to the party measures, Pristina radio and television has also taken "other discipline and program measures because all working people of these institutions have self-denounced the demonsrations as hostile and counterrevolutionary and demand that the self-managing and other organs separate from their working relationship all who were in any way connected with the recent demonstrations or are burdened by nationalist views." Implementing the views of the Provincial Committee of the League of Communists of Kosovo, the Central Committee of the League of Communist of Serbia and the LCY Central Committee, "the communists and working people of Pristina radio and television are ready to uncompromisingly struggle against all attacks on our country's constitutional order and to deepen socialist self-managing relations, to strengthen brotherhood and unity and the community among the peoples and nationalities of Kosovo, Serbia and other parts of Yugoslavia and to strengthen the reputation of nonaligned Yugoslavia in the world. All these and other matters pertaining to the action program of communists of Pristina radio and television will be discussed at the session of the action conference of the League of Communists of these institutions of Monday."

TITOGRAD MEETING CONDEMNS KOSOVO 'ENEMY,' ALBANIA

LD162210 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1446 GMT 16 May 81

[Excerpts] Titograd, 16 May (TANJUG)--Albanians and Montenegrins in Malesija have for centuries lived in harmony and togetherness and not one of the many conquerors and domestic traitors has managed to sow discord between these two nations. This will not be accomplished now by the enemy in Kosovo who has launched a violent attack on the shining heritage of our armed struggle and socialist revolution, on the brotherhood and unity, on freedom and self-management, and on the integrity of our socialist self-management community.

These two sentences contain in brief the message of over 200 veterans from the border area of the Titograd municipality, the message expressed today at a meeting in Tuzi, a small town near Titograd, where the majority of the population is Albanian.

This meeting, in whose work people's hero Vlado Bozovic, member of the Council of the Federation, and Stevan Vujosevic, president of the Municipal Federal of the Association of Veterans of the National Liberation War, as well as a great number of aktivists from the border area took part, gave its full support for the conclusions of the recent session of the LCY Central Committee and stands and assessments presented at other meetings in the republics and provinces, which had condemned the activity of the counterrevolutionary elements in Kosovo and determined tasks in the struggle against them.

Nationalist acts of barbarism in Kosovo represent the most brutal attack on the constitutional order, said Stevan Vujosevic, as well as on brotherhood and unity and territorial integrity of our country. Hysterical incitement of hatred and malice, from the position of Albanian nationalism, is aimed directly against the SFRY and particularly against the Serbian and Montenegrin nations.

Stressing that every nationalism was dangerous and that it could not serve the interests of its own people, Vujosevic supported this claim by pointing to the latest events in Kosovo, stressing that the nationalist incidents in that socialist province had done the greatest harm to the Albanian people.

At the meeting, which was interrupted by long applause every time Comrade Tito's name and our pledge from the revolution--brotherhood and unity--were mentioned, other participants including Martin Djokic, Zef Koljaj, Becir Aksabanovic, Jusuf Dukovic, Martin Ljuljdjuraj and Vlado Bozovic unanimously condemned the hostile incidents in Kosovo and the direct interference by Albania and expressed their conviction that in this environment any enemy activity would not be tolerated.

Albanians from Titograd municipality expressed their bitterness over the fact that in the postwar years Yugoslavia, although short of many things, took from its own citizens in order to send aid to Albania. Instead of gratitude they stabbed Yugoslavia in the back in 1948 and are trying to do so again now.

Long applause greeted the following statement: Albanians boast that they do not owe any money to foreign countries. However, the Albanian leadership owes much more than that. It owes freedom to its people.

MONTENEGRO ALBANIANS REJECT 'LESSONS' FROM ALBANIA

AU161806 Belgrade POLITIKA in Serbo-Croatian 13 May 81 p 8

[B. Milosevic report]

[Text] Yesterday's session of the Ulcinj Communal Conference of the League of Communists was not only an introduction to, but also a special kind of a signpost for, the election activities of the basic organizations of League of Communists in the commune. The signpost is seen in the appraisals that were heard at the session in connection with the recent attempts at counterrevolution in Kosovo. As a matter of fact, all speakers at the session noted in their statements that there have been nationalist excesses in Ulcinj where members of the Albanian nationality form a majority of the population. Within the framework of the election activities we must devote special attention to uncovering all excesses and differentiations in the ranks of the League of Communists, Ekrem Resulbegovic, secretary of the Communal Committee of the League of Communists, emphasized in his introductory report.

Assessing the security situation as favorable but not quite good, Marko Kaludjerovic, president of the Ulcinj commune, pointed out that the expressions of solidarity with the Kosovo counterrevolutionaires have been apparent among members of the League of Communists in the Ulcinj region also. The expressions of solidarity have been reflected in silence at meetings or in mutual exchanges of greetings among school children using the Enver Haxha salute. Pointing out that parcels of textbooks and other books, including books of speeches by Enver Hoxha, have been coming to Ulcinj from Albania for years now, he said that special care should be accorded to the young people who have often been neglected. The enemy has used the situation for his own propoganda.

It is true that books have been received from Tirana, Bahri Mila, director of the brotherhood and unity school center, said, but those books have not been read. They have been kept under lock and key and the commune's competent organs have been informed about it.

Dzemal Elezagic said that the largest numbers of communists are preoccupied with their own private properties, that they show a desire for quick enrichment and therefore many of them refuse to accept any party tasks or, if they accept them, they do not carry them out. This attitude creates room for the enemy's activity, and Vaso Sofranac called attention to the occurrences not only of wearing white caps but also of mass listening to Tirana radio and of raising the volume of portable radio receivers to a level that can be heard along an entire street.

Tirana has often adopted an attitude of wooing, Elez Mucovic said. This attitude has been reflected not only in sending books to the school center but also in the numerous invitations to educational workers for symposiums and to schoolchildren for vacations. Such invitations have not been accepted. But even if they have not been accepted, many visits organized by various work and other organizations have been made by Albania. The practice of visiting Albania has increased especially in the last 2 years, Hodo Resulbegovic stressed. He further said that the Albanian nationality in Yugoslavia needs no lessons from the other side of the border. We are determined to create our own development in community with all other Yugoslav peoples and nationalities. Tito's Yugoslavia represents the realization of a centuries-old dream of togetherness which nothing can disrupt, he said. We will stop at the very beginning any attempt at disrupting brotherhood and unity, the most valuable achievement of the national liberation struggle, Hodo Resulbegovic said.

It is very, very hard for us Albanians, who were among the first on the scholarship lists, to see those hostile excesses take place on the anniversary of the death of Comrade Tito, this country's greatest son, Dulji Holovic said, referring to the information that in Ulcinj region also there were some who celebrated and fired their weapons on 4 May.

The message of all participants in the discussion at the session was unambiguous: Anyone who tries to undermine the community and the brotherhood and unity of the peoples of this country will not be let off easily. The period of the campaign and election activities continuing until the beginning of July will provide an opportunity for the basic organizations of the League of Communists to condemn all hostile activities wherever they may have occurred.

VOJVODINA SAWP OFFICIAL VIEWS KOSOVO EVENTS

LD152006 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1547 GMT 15 May 81

[Excerpts] Novi Sad, 15 May (TANJUG)--In the first year without Comrade Tito, the youth relay race follows the path of love and memory of Comrade Tito through towns and villages, factories and fields, by border posts and by the sea, carrying pride and loyalty to his work and firmness of commitment to unswervingly follow Tito's road of revolution, self-management, independence and nonalignment of the SFRY.

We have stayed consistently on Tito's road and we shall always do so, Pavle Krtenic, president of the Presidium of the Provincial Conference of the SAWP of Vojvodina, said at the ceremony held on the arrival of the baton of the youth relay race in Novi Sad.

No difficulties, external or internal, can make us hesitate on Tito's road of peace, socialist self-management and equality. In the socialist self-managing development and consolidation of stability of Yugoslavia, we are also faced with a counterrevolutionary attack by nationalist and irredentist forces which provoked grave disorders in Kosovo with the intention of endangering the SFRY, with an attack on the basic achievements of our revolution. From the very first moment, the nations and nationalities of Vojvodina have most sharply denounced the phenomena and penetration of nationalism and hostile forces, giving full support to the efforts to uproot by firm action and sources of nationalist and hostile activity, to eliminate such possibilities and to destroy the counterrevolutionary forces. Loyal to Tito's ideas of brotherhood and unity, we are deeply aware that any nationalism is the source and expression of counterrevolution, that all nationalities and all environments must be vigilant and struggle against nationalism in their own ranks and, with the same responsibility, struggle jointly against any nationalism.

In this respect, we strongly react to all that happens in any part of Yugoslavia, because the defense of its integrity and constitutional order represents the condition for a happy future of every nationality and all nations together. We shall firmly implement the stances of the LCY Central Committee, convinced that above all the people and citizens of Kosovo, with the all-round help and support of the entire community, will suceed in overcoming the difficulties and eliminating the dangers. This is shown by the resolute activity of the Provincial Committee of the League of Communists of Kosovo, as well by all actions and measures which are being taken there. However, we would make an unpardonable mistake if we failed--in all environments--to learn the lessons of the Kosovo events. Without any delay, we must most resolutely embark on the implementation of the resolute LCY stances concerning the strengthening of stability and the organization of defense, protection and activity.

VOJVODINA VETERANS GROUP CONDEMNS 'ENEMY ACTIVITY'

LD151814 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1617 GMT 15 May 81

[Excerpts] Novi Sad, 15 May (TANJUG)--Today's expanded session of the Provincial Committee of the Federation of National Liberation War Veterans' Associations of Vojvodina unanimously condemned the enemy activity in Kosovo from the positions of greater Albanian nationalism, irredentism and dogmatism directed against the constitutional order, integrity and sovereignty of Yugoslavia, and against brotherhood and unity, equality, togetherness, self-management, nonalignment and other achievements of our socialist revolution realized under Tito's leadership. The crude interference of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania in Yugoslavia's internal affairs was also condemned.

Today's Presidium session stressed that everybody in his own environment should participate in ideopolitical activity against all forms of antisocialist and antiself-managing tendencies, nationalism, irredentism and chauvinism.

In connection with the events in Kosovo, Vojvodina's veterans of the National Liberation War believe that one should be energetic and uncompromising in the defense of the achievements and also responsible in making assessments and actions. Trust in the League of Communists and other self-managing socialist forces in Kosovo was expressed, as was the conviction that they will successfully overcome all difficulties.

SLOVENE OFFICIAL VIEWS ALBANIA'S 'DANGEROUS GAME'

AU161911 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1800 GMT 16 May 81

[Text] A large meeting of people has been held in Marezige on the occasion of the 60th anniversary of the Marezige revolt during which the peasants in the hills above Koper stood up against the fascist provocateur with stones and weapons. Mitja Ribicic, president of the Slovene Republican SAWP Conference, addressed a meeting of several thousand people. He emphasized that new relations of coexistence devoid of all revanchism and intolerance have been built on the Yugoslav-Italian border. Ribicic stressed that in the present complex situation in Europe the good and friendly relations with Italy are a significant contribution to peace.

Speaking about the Kosovo events, Ribicic said that in that province the demographic explosion of the Albanian nationality has changed the numerical relationship between nationalities, that the Albanians have a majority in the province and that thereby their responsibility has increased in relation to the nationalities that are in the minority in Kosovo. Mitja Ribicic also spoke about the role of the Republic of Albania. It has entered a dangerous game that threatens peace in Europe and the conclusions of the Helsinki conference, Ribicic pointed out.

MACEDONIAN LC NOTES FAVORABLE SECURITY SITUATION

AU140707 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 28 Apr 81 p 3

[S. Paskovski and Z. Cerovic report]

[Excerpt] Skopje, 27 Apr--During the discussion at today's session of the Central Committee of the League of Communists of Macedonia on implementing the views of the 11th LCY Congress and the 7th Congress of the League of Communists of Macedonia on developing and strengthening all-people's defense and social self-protection as well as on the current tasks of the League of Communists of Macedonia in further developing all-people's defense and social self-protection, Mirko Bunevski pointed out that at this time the current political and security situation in the Socialist Republic of Macedonia can be appraised as favorable despite the fact that it is affected in a certain way by an increasingly complicated and bad international situation, unfavorable economic trends in the world, and the country's own economic problems and difficulties as well as by the latest events in Kosovo provoked by the counterrevolutionary activities of the Albanian nationalists and irredentists.

MACEDONIAN ASSEMBLY DISCUSSES TERRITORIAL DEFENSE

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[Text] Skopje, 13 May (TANJUG)--Territorial defense in Macedonia has grown up into a (?respectable) armed force and maintains the community, brotherhood and unity of the Macedonian nation and the Albanian and Turkish nationalities within its composition. Acting as a cohesive factor, territorial defense in this republic is present in all environments and the whole area of the Socialist Republic of Macedonia. Organized flexibly in various ways, from the smallest organizations to the relevant associated-tactical units, it is well prepared and equipped and ready to carry out tasks in the sphere of all-people's defense and social self-protection.

These statements were made in the Macedonia Assembly during discussion of the annual report of the work of the republican territorial defense headquarters. The delegates emphasized that activities in territorial defense take place on the basis of regular programs, plans, supplementary measures and demands which arise out of the complexity of the military-political situation in the world.

Last year, and in the first 4 months of this year, significant results were achieved in the continued organization of territorial defense at all levels, especially in local communities and organizations of associated labor. The general combat and functional level of training of territorial defense has been strengthened both quantitatively and qualitatively. In the last 2 years alone, territorial defense in the Socialist Republic of Macedonia was increased by more than 50 percent.

According to Col Gen Bore Causev, commander of the republican territorial defense headquarters, existing units and other structures of territorial defense in Macedonia represent nuclei which, in the event of struggle--and dependent on the combat situation--can take into their ranks all those who are capable of taking part in armed struggle and resistance. This is also the intention of Yugoslav policy in developing territorial defense as the most mass form of organization of people for armed struggle and protection.

From year to year territorial defense in Macedonia has been increasingly expressed as a living organism. Its exercises and other activities, which take place according to programs, are very intensive and are carried out every day, continuously, and throughout the territory. Special attention is devoted to training which remains the main focus of work in this sphere of activity. Various exercises are carried out together with other structures of all-people's defense and (?social self-protection). The focus of work in training, as is emphasized by the republican territorial defense headquarters, is on the training of headquarters, commands, officers and on the work of specialists. Self-management organs, the delegate mechanism and all sociopolitical organizations show a very positive attitude and concern for the composition of territorial defense, which also represents their own form of defense. The social structures in this republic have done much to contribute to the socialization of the business of territorial defense and to opening it up, while expert organs are more oriented toward carrying out professional duties and tasks.

Thanks to the constant sources of finance for territorial defense, plans relating to equipping and training for territorial defense have been carried out very successfully. The level of armament and training is good, and real preconditions have been created to introduce into the work of territorial defense even more up-to-date combat and other resources and equipment, especially for antitank fighting, air defense and firepower. In this respect, special emphasis is laid on the significant material and other aid which territorial defense in the Socialist Republic of Macedonia receives and will continue to receive from the Yugoslav People's Army.

FORUM HELD ON WARTIME OCCUPATION OF MACEDONIA

AU140710 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 24 Apr 81 p 4

[S.V. report]

[Text] A roundtable discussion forum on the German, Italian and Bulgarian occupation of Macedonia and the first resistance actions was held in Strumica yesterday. The forum was organized by the Skopje Institute for the National History of Macedonia and the Strumica Communal SAWP Conference. Some 20 prominent scientists, historians, sociopolitical workers and veterans of the national liberation struggle and revolution, including Mihailo Apostolski, president of the Macedonian Academy of Sciences and Arts, attended the forum.